The Churchman.

REV. WILLIAM WALTON, A.M., EDITOR.
"The Church of the Living God, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth."
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Daily Public Worship.

☞ PUBLIC WORSHIP Is celebrated every week-day, in this city, and Brooklyn, as follows:

In TRINITY CHURCH, ... At 9 A. M. and 3 P. M
" ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 8 " " 5 "
" CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 8 "
" CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION 8 " " 6 "
Except on Fridays, when *Evening* Prayer with Lecture is at ½ past 7.
" EMMANUEL CHURCH, ... 8 A. M. and on Fridays and Holy Days, ... 6 P. M:
CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 8 " " 6 "
And, on Saints' Days, a Lecture after Evening Prayer.
" GRACE CHURCH BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, 9 " 6 "
On Fridays, Evening Prayer with Lecture at 8 "
St. Luke's Church, Brooklyn, 8½ A. M.

Calendar for October.

5. Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.
12. Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
18. Feast of St. Luke the Evangelist.
19. Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity.
26. Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
28. Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, Apostles.

NOVEMBER.

1. All Saints' Day.
2. Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
9. Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.
16. Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.
23. Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.
30. First Sunday in Advent. St. Andrew the Apostle.

Poetry.

Multum Dilexit.

She sat and wept beside His feet; the weight
Of sin oppressed her heart; for all the blame,
And the poor malice of the worldly shame,
To her was past, extinct, and out of date,
Only the *sin* remained—the leprous state;
She would be melted by the heat of love,
By fires far fiercer than are blown to prove
And purge the silver ore adulterate.
She sat and wept, and with her untress'd hair
Still wiped the feet she was so blessed to touch;
And He wiped off the soiling of despair
From her sweet soul, because she lov'd so much.
I am a sinner, full of doubts and fears,
Make me a humble thing of love and tears.
[*Hartley Coleridge.*

Selected Matter.

The Twenty-Fifth Annual Report

Of the General Protestant Episcopal S. S. Union, setting forth its Origin, Responsibibity, Principles and Objects, as a General Institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States: made to the Board of Managers by the Executive Committee, at the Annual Meeting held in the Sunday School room of St. John's Chapel, New York, on the twenty-fifth day of June, 1851.

Concluded.

In the present prosperity of this Union, your Executive Committee are grateful that they are allowed to see much proof that its course commands the approbation of the Church. In many dioceses distant from each other, our Right Reverend Bishops without solicitation and in warm terms commend it in public addresses or otherwise to the regards of the Clergy and Laity of their charge. They also correspond with its Executive Committee and its Agent in regard to its proceedings, visit its Depository, attend the meetings of its Executive Committee, make known their wishes, and impart the benefit of their wisdom and experience. Within the last year our receipts from sales have been much larger than they have ever been before. Our publications have, many of them, earned such reputation, both for chaste and elevated literary taste and for touching pathos and manly piety, as to command steady and extensive purchase among those not of our communion. From Canada, Churchmen send with their orders cheering expressions of regard. From all parts of the United States, Clergymen and Laymen testify to good constantly done by works which we have issued, and urge us rapidly to increase their number. Authors approach us continually with manuscripts, for which they solicit our imprint as sufficient to insure a character and success.—Scarcely is there a diocese or section of our country, not even Oregon and California excepted, but presents the petition for donations of our books. Upon our desk are letters from all quarters, abounding in suggestions and congratulations, and telling how far and deep has become the interest in our Union. Their tone, respecting all its doings, resembles that which marks the following extracts from a letter of recent date, written to our Agent concerning one of our publications by the Bishop of Illinois, who, as presiding in the House of Bishops, is also President of our Institution. Speaking of the work in question, he says, "I trust (it) is doing much good. It embraces subjects of deeper and more extensive practical importance than any other I have seen. Besides, it avoids everything which may be called cousin-german to Popery. Have you a good supply on hand? If so, and you will send me ten dollar's worth, I will pay, and thank you." In the enjoyment of this confidence, there is reason for good courage on the part of your Executive Committee.

Not long after your election of your present Executive Committee, there happened an event, which, humanly speaking, has consummated the permanency of this Institution. In the year 1829, the late Frederick Kohne, Esq., of Philadelphia. had left to it the bequest of twenty thousand dollars, to be its possession on the demise of his respected widow. By contemplating the grand results of this noble gift upon the religious welfare of future "*millions*" in our land, the friends of this Union had been in its darker hours incited to arduous struggle in order to bear it onward safely to the point where it might realize fruit from this exalted charity. Mrs. Kohne, however, who still lives, has not been willing that this charity should be any longer stayed from entering on its appointed work.—Finding herself left by the providence of God as the sole surviving executrix of her husband's will, she, through her agent, proposed the immediate payment of this legacy. After becoming deliberation, her proposition was accepted by your Executive Committee. The terms on which this was done were the same as those agreed on under similar circumstances by the General Theological Seminary. The legacy tax accruing to the State of Pennsylvania being deducted, on the 29th of September last one of our number, Abel T. Anderson Esq., received from Mrs. Kohne's agent the sum of $19,500 in payment of the legacy, in 5 per cent. Pennsylvania stocks at par, bearing interest from August 1, 1850, and being transferred for the benefit of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. Certificates for this amount in the names of J. W. Mitchell Esq., and Abel T. Anderson Esq., as Trustees, were lodged with your agent, Mr. Dana. It is here gratefully recorded, that, in this generous transaction, proposed with unexpected kindness by herself, Mrs. Kohne has displayed the best spirit of benevolence to this Institution. For this good deed thankful acknowledgments were due to her from this Union. Accordingly the Executive Committee directed a proper letter to this effect to be prepared and transmitted in their name on the receipt of this legacy. This event has given to this Union permanent life, and enabled it to prepare at once for entering successfully and safely upon a more extensive career than it has hitherto deemed it wise to venture.

Considering the large amount of capital now held by this Union, your Executive Committee deem it of great moment, that it should procure an Act of Incorporation. After much consideration, however, they have concluded that it is best to delay action about the same until the Union shall have given express order upon the subject.

From the Minutes of the Triennial Meeting of the Union, held in Cincinnati during the last General Convention, it appeared that five members of the Board of Managers, then and there so appointed, were already on other grounds entitled to seats in the same by the Constitution. Under the Constitution, your Executive Committee, therefore, on the 5th November, 1850, elected to fill these vacancies until the present meeting, Messrs. Floyd Smith, N. B. Holmes, Thomas W. Ogden, Henry E. Pierrepont and Wm. B. Douglass.

The Rev. Mr. Pardee having resigned his place in the Executive Committee on account of contemplated absence from our country, his resignation was accepted, and on the 10th of April last his place was filled by the election of the Rev. I. H. Tuttle.

The selection and preparation of works for the press has this year been again done gratuitously by the Editorial Committee. Recently this labor bad so increased, that by our authority this Sub-Committee of our number have somewhat availed themselves of the aid of gentlemen of eminent fitness, and acting under their direction with little or no compensation. For this department of the Union, the responsibility is of primary moment. By our rules, therefore, no book can be ordered for publication as a work of this Union, until the same shall have been approved by the Editorial Committee, reported by them to the Executive Committee, sanctioned by our body, and examined and recommended by one of the Bishops of the Church in the United States. For valuable aid, given in this way this year to your Committee, the Bishops of New Hampshire, of Rhode Island, and of Maryland, have our especial thanks.

Since our last Annual Report, we have published the following works:—

Questions on the Book of Genesis: Part II.; 18mo	108 pages.
The Church Catechism, and Order of Confirmation; beautifully illustrated—large 16mo	24
My Mother's Jewel; or, Happy in Life, Happy in Death	222
Agnes and Eliza, or Humility	172
Sequel to Harry and Archie	86
William Norton, The Emigrant	82
Little Annie and Her Nurse; or, The Effects of Pain	40
The Noble Army of Martyrs	144
Marion Martin; or, Truth and Honesty	67
Thomas and Anne Thompson; or, The Observance of the Lord's Day	36
The Lark, as an Example of Cheerfulness	65
The Christmas Secret	34
The Two Mechanics	36
The Rocky Island, and other Parables. By Wilberforce	175

These works embrace variety in subject, are suited to children of different capacities and states in life, have received great commendation, and commanded extensive sale. Several other volumes, from different publishers, have also been examined, placed on our approved list, and recommended for sale in our Depository.

At this time, we have a large number of new volumes in course of preparation for the press.—Of these, some are to be printed from original manuscripts, and others will be re-publications of English works of great worth. Several will soon make their appearance. The names of such will be found in an appendix.

During the past year, the Children's Magazine has had in circulation a thousand copies more than ever before, making in all about ten thousand a month. Its welcome is ever ready among the many homes which it visits on its work of love.

For a complete view of the financial condition of the Union, reference is made to the Treasurer's statement and report. Thence it will appear, that in this respect its state is sound, and its aspect has continued to improve. Not only have its receipts under several heads been, during the last year, larger than ever before, but by the income of the Legacy, its means for publication have been greatly enlarged. Before it, therefore, has now opened a career of usefulness, much more extensive than it has hitherto been able to pursue. The important fiscal interests, thus entrusted to your Executive Committee, demand in their management a strict regard to economy and prudence. In this respect, they feel the weight of their responsibility.

If, however, as to its finances the Union is to be preserved in a sound condition, and to hold its means secure for the purpose intended in its Constitution, which is *the publication at moderate prices of books adapted to the training of the young of the Church*; then it is incumbent upon all its friends, that, instead of employing a credit at its Depository, *they always provide funds in advance of their orders* for its books. It is a most discouraging fact, that, independently of the Legacy, a large portion of its property consists in dues from its purchasers. In the collection of this aggregate amount, the Committee find that allowance must be made for the loss of at least *fifteen per cent.* From such a credit-system as this in its sales great injury results to the Institution. In order to carry on its operations, it has been obliged to pay out large sums of interest, which, if all its friends had but taken heed to make their payments at the time of their purchases, or even within a reasonable space afterwards, it might have entirely saved. It has become, therefore, a serious question, whether this capital can with propriety be any longer subjected to such precarious issues. Your Committe are persuaded that this evil should be at once arrested. As a principle to be hereafter stringently acted on in the business department, they, therefore, recommend that, with the fewest possible exceptions, *all sales must be made for cash to every one but an Agent of the Union.*

From some publishers of high standing in England the proposition has come to your Committee, to authorize Mr. Dana to become the Agent of such houses for the sale of their publications in this country, at the Depository of the Union. By such a course the members of our Church may be supplied at a cheap cost with the interesting works and valuable reprints, which daily flow in full stream from the English press. Measures have been taken for the immediate completion of this arrangement. Through it, large consignments of English Church books, periodicals and tracts, may be expected to be always on sale at our Depository. If, however, any of these works be deemed objectionable for advancing controverted principles or doctrines, for recommending practices not enjoined by the Church in the United States, or as likely to give any needless and unprofitable offence, provision has been made by which to forbid the sale on due representation and examination.

Similar to this, another great advantage is to be given to our Depository through the aid of the Society for Promoting Religion and Learning in the State of New York. From its own funds it is to place on our shelves a constant supply of the valuable publications of the Venerable Institution, known in England as "The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge." This Society, which has been occupied in its noble work for one hundred and fifty years, instructs in its schools one million and a half of children, has issued ninety-four millions of books and tracts prepared with the greatest care and skill on all subjects connected with their moral and religious taaining, and now expends in distribution of the same from free-will offerings for the purpose some forty thousand pounds sterling a-year, will thus be able, through the channel of this Union, to pour continually its inexhaustible treasures into the Church of our land.

The judicious combination within our Depository of such immense resources, as are about to be concentrated in it by these two arrangements, must give the Union a pre-eminent capacity for providing our country with such juvenile religious literature as it needs, for rates very moderate, in abundance the most ample, on the grandest scale, and with the happiest results. A commercial gentleman connected with our Institution, and now in England, attends in person there to the consummation of this plan.

Grand as is the ultimate design at which this Union aims, it should be remembered, that, in order to its fulfilment, it must continually incur heavy expense and formidable risk. It is one thing to select, advertize and recommend for purchase, books which have been published at the hazard of others It is another thing to purchase copyrights and stereotype and issue from our own press entirely new volumes, thereby incurring heavy responsibility ourselves. In the first case is needed an outlay of capital comparatively small; in the last is involved the expenditure of a heavy amount, not apt to be speedy in its return to our hands. Hitherto the Union has put forth its works as rapidly as, with the means afforded to it, it has been safe for it to have done. If, however, a source which at its origin it expected to have imparted a constant supply of fresh capital for its operations, had ever answered its reasonable expectations, then it would long ago have numbered the varieties of its own publications by their thousands. In its infancy it believed that the living stream of charity, which it supposed to pervade every fruitful Church, would have been guided into a channel, in which it would have borne this Union without effort on its course of scattering the bread of heaven over all the waters of our land. Not merely in its later days, but almost throughout the whole term of its career, this hope has been disappointed. Excepting once or twice at certain peculiar crises, this Union has been, almost from its beginning, compelled to make its own means of subsistence, while engaged in doing for the Church indispensable work demanded by her, and lived on by her at its hands. In consequence of this, instead of surviving as an Institution based upon the contributions of Christian love, it has been forced, while aiming at benevolent purposes, to assume somewhat the character of a commercial house, creating its own ability of publishing its works, sustaining its Depository, and diffusing its blessings by its own sales at profits graduated on the smallest possible scale of advance. From its early Constitution it appears, that the necessity of thus throwing itself off from all other reliance upon its own self-made resources had never been expected by it. Constant donors of amounts convenient to themselves, patrons by the gift of one hundred dollars at one time, life members so becoming by the donation of thirty dollars, Diocesan Auxiliaries, and contributions from all our parishes and Sunday Schools, were regarded by it as so many certain springs of an unceasing and bounteous supply. To your present Executive Committee it is astonishing to see how entirely, for the greater part of its whole history, all such provisions, meanwhile existing in its system and there directed to this important end, have been practically overlooked, forgotten or neglected by its friends. Perhaps one reason may be, that the Union has seldom been forward in asking any attention to this important feature. If this be so, it seems to your Executive Committee a duty which may be best executed at present by the Board of Managers, at once to invoke for this subject the earnest consideration of the Church in all our Dioceses. For to such a point in its career has the Union now attained, such is the permanency which has been to its life, the healthiness to its finances, and the range of its continually widening business, that, if there was ever a time when any such provisions may have availed to its success, much more now may its friends, if they will endeavor to bring these into action within their respective spheres, thereby enable it in this vigor of its opening manhood to put forth an energy never yet attempted by it, to multiply at once all its operations a thousand fold, and to go forth with indomitable strength under hope of prosperity from Heaven in doing good throughout our mighty continent.

The Union is always ready to bestow upon parishes of feeble resources donations of its books, according to the sums given to its funds by those able and willing so to serve a gracious purpose. This is an office of kindness to which it is pledged, but which seems but little known to our charitable people, to our Sunday Schools, and to our Churches. During the past year, there has been given to the Union for this purpose not more than $38 15; within which time, however, it has been constrained to give away its publications to some of the most needy among distant claimants for them to the amount of about eighty dollars. Applications for this charity multiply from all parts of our country. This field your Christian liberality may occupy now with the best promise of success. Funds, necessarily appropriated to the work of publication, cannot be expended in this manner. Nevertheless, the Parishes, Schools, and Clergymen who recommend our books, and even the children who read them, might nearly all transmit some contribution to us for this cause, and so take part in this pure and noble bounty. For who is there so poor as not to be able to give at least one of our little pages to the distant child, heard crying for its food? Such assistance, sent through our Union to the relief of the destitute, brings back also to the Union new strength for its own greater operations. If, then, the Right Reverend the Bishops of our Church, our Managers, our Clergy, and our Sunday School Teachers and Superintendents, will but be so good as to remember this charitable work, which the Union offers to enable them to perform, and will steadily send to it contributions to be laid out in publications bestowed upon multitudes who need them, and are eager for them; they will so enable it to depend by degrees less upon its sales as means of its support, to enlarge in such proportion its scope of action, not only to offer to parents, sponsors and pastors what they want for their youth at an ever-decreasing cost, but also to strew our works, without money and without price, over all the mountains and prairies which now lie desolate and waste within our borders. If a statement can provoke some among us, who perchance may think ourselves to be for the most part more abundant in wealth, if not more elevated in education, than almost any other religious community in our land, to enter with becoming zeal upon this work of philanthropy; then let it be told with all due admiration, that, not in great sums, but chiefly in small amounts, gathered to a considerable degree from country congregations, the American Sunday School Union have of late received for their use about thirty thousand dollars, the Methodist Sunday School Union about four thousand dollars, and the American Tract Society nearly one hundred thousand dollars a-year. Are the sources of a bounty like this never to be opened for the use of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union? Are not the rich and educated sons of the Church ready to pour forth their thousands also into its lap, when they know that it will change cankering gold into a healing literature, and send it forth in this welcome form upon the wings of the wind, to do the work of the saving angel among busy generations, when the hands, which shall have written it and published it and given it to the world, shall have been turned into dust? If this Institution is ever to fulfil its great design in a perfect manner, then it must exert itself to perform this, as a duty of the greatest moment. It must solicit for this work from the Church at large the regard which it deserves. It must bring to bear upon it practical measures calculated to secure everywhere prompt and systematic, adequate and constant action. To this subject, therefore, your Executive Committee deem it their duty to ask the attention of the Board of Managers.

It appears to your Executive Committee, that the time has come, when measures should be adopted by this Union for enlarging greatly all its operations, and bringing the general interest of the whole Church into vigorous and resolute action in its cause. Its stability being now secured on a firm foundation, that which is hereafter to be done for increasing its efficiency may be considered, not as about to accomplish for it a temporary and evanescent good, but as stamping its beneficence with a perpetuity of power. Especially is it of paramount importance, that ways be opened by which it may enter with its saving knowledge into every valley, and leave its volumes in every hamlet of our entire country. No longer should it be content with standing still at home, and here offering its good seed to him who seeks it for a ready price, and pointing him who brings his pieces of silver to the stores which are garnered for his use. It should now go forth from its Depository, and for itself traverse the spacious East and West, the North and the South, with unceasing and unwearied step; and on the evidence of its own sight satisfy its conscience, that it is suffering no field whatever in our spacious territory to remain unsown with its precious germs.

In order to perform a work like this, it has seemed to your Executive Committee quite in harmony with good ecclesiastical order, to choose some plan by which the Union might bring its force to bear upon all sections of our land. For instance, in all Dioceses of our Church, with the consent and under the direction of the Diocesan when disposed to give and to assume the same, there might be appointed District Committees of this Union. If the Diocese be very populous, one Committee might be given to every county; or if a city be very large, one to every ward in the same. These District Committees might have Corresponding Members, who are to communicate with others and with the Executive Committee. In each such district might be confided to such Committee the work of promoting, in all ways within their power and as best adapted to the particular locality, the objects and interests of this Union. Especially might they do this, by their dissemination through the community of a knowledge of the Union and its publications, and of its books themselves. Persons and parishes, contributing or subscribing to the Union regularly through the means of those Committees, might, as its members, be furnished with its publications for use in their district at a rate less than that at which they are sold otherwise in the Depository. Through these Committees annual subscribers might be found and retained from year to year, as constant contributors to its fund for charitable distribution. Bequests and other benefactions might constantly come to it from this ever-living interest. Its Executive Committee might hold correspondence, and receive suggestions in all directions. It might learn in full reports many valuable deeds and undertakings for its welfare. Thus, in a moment, from the whole heart of our beloved Church, might this Union receive an impulse of such forceful zeal, as would cause it to spring forth into a career whose grandeur should increase with each new year of its being, always animated with more unconquerable enterprise, constrained with more earnest love, enlivened with brighter hope, surrounded with more abundant prayers from the Church below, and crowned with more certain blessing from the Throne above. That at this time some such plan is greatly needed, and that, if rightly prepared and presented to the Church at this favorable crisis, it might be put into the most successful action, is the firm conviction of your Executive Committee. To commence it however in its proper magnitude, involves so much responsibility, requires so much wisdom, and looks to such wide-spread and enduring activity, that they have shrunk from entering upon it until they should have brought it to the notice of the Board of Managers, and from them received it sanctioned, arranged and perfected under their full deliberation and authority. To this suggestion, therefore, of this plan, they respectfully ask the earnest attention of this Meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed by order of the Executive Committee.

WM. H. DELANCEY, Chairman.
WM. E. EIGENBRODT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 25, 1851.

☞ We take this interesting extract from the "Presbyterian."—ED. CH'N.

From the London Athenæum.

Assyrian Antiquities.---Important Discovery.

We have received from Colonel Rawlinson the following important communication relative to a discovery made by him—in an inscription upon an Assyrian bull—of an account of the campaign between Sennacherib and Hezekiah. It is a most satisfactory step to have established the identity of the king who built the great palace of Koyunjik with the Sennacherib of Scripture.—We have now a tangible starting place for historical research, and shall (Colonel Rawlinson asserts) make rapid progress in fixing the Assyrian chronology.

As the scientific societies of the metropolis are closed at the present season, perhaps you will allow me to announce, in the columns of the *Athenæum*, the heads of a most interesting and important discovery which I have made within these few days in connexion with Assyrian antiquities.

I have succeeded in determinately identifying the Assyrian Kings of the Lower dynasty, whose palaces have been recently excavated in the vicinity of Mosul; and I have obtained from the annals of those kings contemporary notices of events, which agree in the most remarkable way with the statements preserved in sacred and profane history. The king who built the palace of Khorsabad, excavated by the French, is named *Sargina;* but he also bears in some of the inscriptions the epithet of Shalmaneser, by which title he was better known to the Jews In the first year of his reign he came up against the city of Samaria (called *Samarini*) and the tribes of the country of *Beth Homri* (or Omri, being the name of the founder of Samaria; 1 Kings xviii. 16, sq. &c.) He carried off into captivity in Assyria 27,280 families, and settled in their places colonists brought from Babylonia:—appointing prefects to administer the country, and imposing the same tribute which had been paid to former kings. The only tablet at Khorsabad which exhibits this conquest in any detail is unfortunately much mutilated. Should Monsieur de Saulcy, however, whom the French are now sending to Assyria, find a duplicate of Shalmaneser's annals in good preservation, I think it probable that the name of the King of Israel may yet be recovered.

In the second year of Shalmaneser's reign he subjugated the kings of *Libnah (?)* and *Khazita*, (the Cadytis of Herodotus,) who were dependent upon Egypt; and in the seventh year of his reign he received tribute direct from the king of that country, who is named *Pirhu*, probably for "Pharaoh," the title by which the kings of Egypt were known to the Jews and other Semitic nations. This punishment of the Egyptians by Sargon, or Shalmaneser, is alluded to in the twentieth chapter of Isaiah.

Among the other exploits of Shalmaneser, found in his annals, are:—The conquest of Ashdod, also alluded to in Isaiah xx. 1; and his reduction of the neighboring city of *Jamnai*, called *Jabneh* or *Jamneh* in the Bible, *Jamnaan* in Judith, and *Jamneia* by the Greeks.

In conformity with Menander's statement that Shalmaneser assisted the Cittæans against Sidon, we find a statue and inscription of this king, Sargina, in the island of Cyprus, recording the event; and to complete the chain of evidence, the city built by him, and named after him, the ruins of which are now called Khorsabad, retained among the Syrians the title of *Sarghun* as late as the Arab conquest.

I am not sure how long Shalmaneser reigned, or whether he made a second expeditian into Palestine. His annals at Khorsabad extend only to the fifteenth year; and although the names are given of numerous cities which he captured in Cælo-Syria and on the Euphrates—such as Hamath, Beræa, Damascus, Bambyce, and Carchemish—I am unable to trace his steps into Judæa Proper. On a tablet, however, which he set up towards the close of his reign in the Palace of the first Sardanapalus at Nimrud, he styles himself "conqueror of the remote Judæa"; and I rather think, therefore, that the expedition in which, after a three years' siege of Samaria, he carried off the great body of the tribes of Israel, and which is commemorated in the Bible as having been concluded in the sixth year of Hezekiah, must have taken place subsequently to the building of the Palace of Khorsabad.

Without this explanation, indeed, we shall be embarrassed about dates; for I shall presently show that we have a distinct notice of Sennacheribs's attack upon Jerusalem, in the third year of that king's reign; and we are thus able to determine an interval of eighteen years at least to have elapsed between the last named event and the Samaritan campaign; whereas, in the Bible, we find the great captivity to date from the sixth year of Hezekiah, and the invasion of Sennacherib from the fourteenth.

I now go on to the annals of Sennacherib. This is the king who built the great Palace of Koyunjik, which Mr. Layard has been recently excavating. He was the son of Sargina or Shalmaneser; and his name, expressed entirely by monograms, may have been pronounced *Sennachiriba.* The events, at any rate, of his reign, place beyond the reach of dispute his historic identity. He commenced his career by subjugating the Babylonians under their king, Merodach Baladan, who had also been the antagonist of his father:—two important points of agreement being thus obtained both with Scripture and with the account of Polyhistor. The annals of the third year, however, of the reign of Sennacherib, which I have just deciphered after the copy of an inscription taken from Mr. Layard from one of the bulls at the grand entrance of the Koyunjik Palace, contain those striking points of coincidence which first attracted my attention, and which being once more recognized, have naturally led to the complete unfolding of all this period of history. In his third year, Sennacherib undertook, in the first instance, an expedition against *Luliga*, king of Sidon, (the *Elonlaois* of Menander,) in which he was completely successful. He was afterwards engaged in operations against some other cities of Syria, which I have not yet identified, and, whilst so employed, learned of an insurrection in Palestine. The inhabitants, indeed, of that country had risen against their king *Padiya*, and the officers who had been placed in authority over them on the part of the Assyrian monarch, and had driven them out of the province, obliging them to take refuge with Hezekiah, king of Jerusalem, the capital city of Judæa.

The rebels then sent for assistance to the kings of Egypt; and a large army of horse and foot marched to their assistance, under the command of the King of Pelusium.(?) Sennacherib at once proceeded to meet this army; and fighting an action with them in the vicinity of the city of *Allaku*,(?) completely defeated them. He made many prisoners also, whom he executed, or otherwise disposed of. Padiya then returned from Jerusalem and was re-instated in his government. In the meantime, however, a quarrel arose between Sennacherib and Hezekiah on the subject of tribute. Sennacherib ravaged the open country, taking "all the fenced cities of Judah," and at last threatened Jerusalem. Hezekiah then made his submission, and tendered to the King of Assyria, as tribute, thirty talents of gold, three hundred talents of silver, the ornaments of the temple, slaves, boys and girls, and men-servants and maid-servants for the use of the palace. All these things Sennacherib received; after which he detached a portion of Hezekiah's villages, and placed them in dependence on the cities which had been faithful to him, such as Hebron, Ascalon; and Cadytis. He then retired to Assyria.

Now, this is evidently the campaign which is alluded to in Scripture: (2 Kings xviii. vers. 13 to 17;) and it is perhaps the same which is obscurely noticed by Herodotus, lib. ii. c. 141, and which is further described by Josephus, Ant. lib. x. c. 1. The agreement, at any rate. between the record of the sacred historian and the contemporary chronicle of Sennacherib, which I have here copied, extends even to the number of the talents of gold and silver which were given as tribute.

I have not yet examined, with the care which it requires, the continuation of Sennacherib's chronicle; but I believe that most of the events attributed to that monarch by the historians Polyhistor and Abydenus will be found in the annals. His pretended conflict with the Greeks on the coast of Cilicia will, I suspect, turn out to be his reduction of the city of *Javnai*, near Ashdod,—the mistake having arisen from the similarity of the name of *Javnai* to that of *Javani*, or Ionians, by which the Greeks were generally known to the nations of the East. At any rate, when Polyhistor says that "Sennacherib erected a statue of himself as a monument of his victory over the Greeks, and ordered his prowess to be inscribed upon it in Chaldean characters, he certainly alludes to the famous tablet of the Koyunjik King at the mouth of the Nahr-el-Kelb, which appears from the annals to have been executed after the conquest of the city of *Javnai.*"

The only copy which has been yet found of Sennacherib's annals at Koyunjik is very imperfect, and extends on to the seventh year. The relic known as Colonel Taylor's cylinder dates from one year later; but I have never seen any account of the events of the latter portion of his reign. His reign, however, according to the Greeks, extended to eighteen years, so that his second expedition to Palestine, and the miraculous destruction of his army, must have occurred fourteen or fifteen years later than the campaign above described. Pending the discovery of a complete set of annals, I would not, of course, set much store by the Greek dates; but it may be remarked that Hezekiah would have been still living at the period of the miraculous destruction of Sennacherib's army, even if, as I have thus conjectured, the second invasion of Judæa had occurred fourteen or fifteen years later than the first; for the earlier campaign is fixed to the fourteenth year of his reign, and his entire reign extended to twenty-nine years.

I will only further mention, that we have upon a cylinder in the British Museum a tolerably perfect copy of the annals of Ezar-haddon, the son of Sennacherib, in which we find a further deportation of Israelites from Palestine, and a further settlement of Babylonian colonists in their place:—an explanation being thus obtained of the passage of Ezra (c. iv. v. 2) in which the Samaritans speak of Ezar-Haddon as the King by whom they had been transplanted.

Many of the drawings and inscriptions which have been recently brought by Mr. Layard from Nineveh refer to the son of Ezar-Haddon, who warred extensively in Susiana, Babylonia, and Armenia—though, as his arms never penetrated to the westward, he has been unnoticed in Scripture history; and under the son of this king, who is named Saracus or Sardanapalus by the Greeks, Nineveh seems to have been destroyed.

One of the most interesting matters connected with this discovery of the identity of the Assyrian kings is the prospect, amounting almost to a certainty, that we must have, in the bas-reliefs of Khorsabad and Koyunjik, representations from the chisels of contemporary artists, not only of Samaria, but of that Jerusalem which contained the temple of Solomon. I have already identified the Samaritans among the groups of captives portrayed upon the marbles of Khorsabad; and when I shall have accurately learnt the locality of the different bas-reliefs that have been brought from Koyunjik, I do not doubt but that I shall be able to point out the bands of Jewish maidens who were delivered to Sennacherib, and perhaps to distinguish the portraiture of the humbled Hezekiah. H. C. RAWLINSON.

London, August 19, 1851.

P. S. It will be seen that in the above sketch I have left the question of the Upper Assyrian dynasty altogether untouched. The kings whom I have identified, and who form what is usually called the Lower Assyrian dynasty, extend over a period from about B. C. 740 to 600. Antecedent to Shalmaneser there must have been, I think, an interregnum. At any rate, although Shalmaneser's father seems to be mentioned in one inscription, there are no means of connecting his line with the Upper Assyrian dynasty. Of that dynasty we have the names of about fifteen kings; but I have never yet found—nor indeed do I expect to find—any historical synchronisms in their annals which may serve to fix their chronology. Implicitly as I believe in the honesty, and admiring, as I do, the general accuracy of Herodotus, I should be inclined to adopt his limitation of 520 years for the duration of the Assyrian Empire, a calculation which would fix the institution of the monarchy at about B. C. 1126, and would bring down the date of the earliest marbles now in the Museum to about B. C. 1000. But, at the same time, I decline, without further evidence, committing myself to any definite statement on this subject.

USE OF HEATHEN LITERATURE.—If Heathen books give this testimony to Divine Revelation, we should use them for the best and they are capable of answering the confirmation of our own faith. They will never draw us away from God, if we know what Heathenism is, and whence it came, nor should we ever omit to take advantage of it, in our arguments against Infidels. Thus it will answer a purpose contrary to its intention and nature; it will confirm what it was intended to confound: as when "out of the eater came forth meat;" and it will be happy for us, if our teachers of youth will give them such hints occasionally, as will acquaint them with this use of it. We shall not then be long under the dominion of profligate scholars, who use their heathen learning for no end, but as an instrument of evil, to corrupt and destroy the christian world; increasing all that misery daily, which abounds too much already.—*Jones of Nayland.*

Sixty-Eighth Convention of the Diocese of New-York.

Thursday, Sept. 25th.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The convention assembled at nine o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. Wm. F. Halsey, of St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing; the Rev. Samuel Buel, of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, reading the lessons. At ten o'clock the president called the convention to order.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read, corrected, and approved. The names of Clergymen and delegates not present yesterday were called, and a number of them answered and took their seats.

Hon. Samuel Jones read the report of the Committee on the incorporation of Churches. The following churches are reported to be regularly incorporated according to law, and were thereupon admitted into union with the convention: St. Paul's, Kinderhook; St. Mary's, Castleton, St. Marks, Newcastle, Westchester Co.; Christ, New Brighton; and St. Michael's, St. Marks, and All Saints, Brooklyn.

In relation to the church of the Messiah, New York, (colored,) the committee reported that its certificate of incorporation was regular, but it wanted the indorsement of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Hill, of Albany, moved that the church of the Messiah be admitted.

The Rev. Mr. Leonard, of Emmanuel church, moved that the subject be laid upon the table, in order to avoid an exciting debate at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Jay rose to a point of order. He contended that Mr. Leonard's motion was out of order. The president overruled the point, and a vote being taken *viva voce*, the subject was laid on the table by a large majority.

The Rev. Dr. Anthon called for the report of the Standing Committee, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Haight.

The committee had, in obedience to the direction of the Convention of 1849 sent a memorial to the House of Bishops relative to the situation of the Diocese, [published in the *Churchman* of November 2, 1850,] which was referred to a committee of the House: their reply is contained in the report. [We shall publish this at an early date.] The result was the passage of a canon (III. of 1850) authorizing the election of a Provisional Bishop, and a special Convention was called in November last, for the consideration of the subject.

It gave an account of the Episcopal offices performed in the diocese during the past year, by the Rt. Rev. Bishops Chase, of New Hampshire, and De Lancey, of Western New York. Bishop Chase performed duty from the 10th of December to the 1st of May last; he had examined and ordained two deacons and four priests: displaced one priest from the ministry; administered the right of confirmation to 656 persons, in 36 churches, and delivered 35 sermons and addresses. Bishop DeLancey has officiated from the 1st of May to the meeting of the convention, and consecrated two churches; ordained six deacons and eleven priests; confirmed 447 persons; visited 43 churches; preached 40 times; administered the communion 9 times; married one couple and baptized one child.

The whole amount of episcopal offices performed was stated thus:

Ordinations, 8 deacons, 15 priests.
Confirmation, in 71 churches, 1103.
Churches consecrated, 2.

The report stated that there were now 220 churches, and 273 ministers in the diocese. Only one clergyman in the diocese had died during the past year, Rev. G. W. Fash of Williamsburgh.

The Standing Committee have inquired into four cases of complaint against clergymen.

The Rev. Wm. F. Walker had been presented for trial, and the investigation is still pending.

The Rev. J. C. Sterling had been tried, and the Board had reported that they had found him guilty of irregular and schismatical conduct; and they have decided that he be suspended for one year, unless he, in the meantime, should return to his duty. The Bishop of Western New York has been requested to pronounce this sentence.

In the case of the Rev. Mr. Selkirk his accusers did not appear, and the trial was postponed in consequence of the decision in his favor of a libel suit in which he was plaintiff; since which no new charges have been made against him.

In the case of Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, presented for trial, the court will convene in this city Oct. 20.

Rev. Ferdinand E. White, having renounced the ministry of the church, has been deposed.

The committee had given the canonical consent to the consecration of the Rev. Francis H. Rutledge, D. D., Bishop elect of Florida; Rev. John W. Williams, D, D., assistant Bishop elect of Connecticut; and the Rev. Henry J. Whitehouse, D. D., assistant Bishop elect of Illinois.

The committee also reported the action taken in reference to the *Jubilee* of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in accordance with the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The report was very able, especially the correspondence with the House of Bishops, and was listened to with much attention.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Rev. Dr. Schroeder called for the special order of the day.

The Committee on Incorporations, reported in favor of the application of St. John's Church, Williamsburgh, to be admitted into union with the Convention.

The following Protest from Calvary Church, Williamsburgh, was read:

Protest of the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Calvary Church, Williamsburgh, to the incorporation of St. John's Church, Williamsburgh.

PROTEST.

We, the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Calvary Church, Williamsburgh, L. I., protest against the admittance of St. John's Church, Williamsburgh, into union of this Convention, on the ground that there is no need of two Churches in the "Second District," nor indeed can they be supported; and inasmuch as Calvary Church has been organized nearly three years, and was admitted into union with this Convention in 1849, we solemnly think she has the prior claim.

We protest, also, on the ground that we verily believe the object of organizing St. John's Church, is not so much to preach the Gospel in the District, as it is *to injure our parish*—the incumbent of St. John's having for a short time within the last year been connected with our parish, and having had difficulties in the same.

[Signed] WILLIAM G. DUAN, } Wardens.
WM. H. HICKOX, }
JOHN E. SEWARD, }
PHILIP SEXTON, }
HENRY MYERS, }
JOSEPH A. HERNEKEN, } *Vestrymen.*
JOSEPH H. SMITH, }
SAMUEL TILLY, }
J. K. GRITTENS, }

On motion of Judge Oakley, the papers were referred to a special committee.

The Rev. Dr. Schroeder again called for the special order of the day.

The President ruled that the regular order of business must be proceeded with, unless the rules were suspended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

The Hon. John C. Spencer appealed from the decision, on the ground that the rule had already been complied with by the unanimous vote of the Convention yesterday in making the special order.

The Rev. Dr. Haight said the Convention had adjourned yesterday with the understanding that a two-thirds vote should be taken today upon the question of taking up the special order.

Judge Oakley differed with the Hon. Mr Spencer, as to the proper construction of the rule, and the nature of the vote taken on Wednesday.

To avoid the difficulty, the Rev. Dr. Schroeder moved that the special order of business be now taken up. The house rose unanimously in favor of the motion, and the subject of electing a provisional Bishop was taken into consideration.

Dr. Schroeder said that before proceeding to the election of Provisional Bishop, he thought it would be as well to consider how they were to defray the expenses of such Bishop. He wanted to hear the report of the committee on the Episcopal Fund, as to the claim which Bishop Onderdonk had upon that Fund, and whether there had been any arrangement made with the Bishop in regard to the salary. It was a matter of history, that where Bishops had been displaced from their functions, but not from their emolument, they and their heirs had laid claim to the emolument, and it had always been accorded to them. Dr. Schroeder was under apprehensions that the Bishop would claim the whole salary, as he was aware that Bishop Onderdonk had given receipts for his salary thus far only *on account*. He thought the Convention should proceed with caution, and take care how they involved themselves in a difficulty. He called for the report on the Fund.

The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund reported that they had addressed a note to the Bishop, requesting his views on the subject matter of the resolutions of the last (special) Convention, regarding his claims but had as yet received no reply from him.

The question was asked when this letter was addressed to the Bishop, but none present answered. It subsequently appeared it was at the beginning of September, giving little time for an answer.

Mr. Hill, of Albany, thought that Dr. Schroeder's course was virtually intended to postpone an election. He hoped the ballot would be immediately gone into, and he would therefore make a motion to that effect.

Rev. Dr. Schroeder made another appeal to the Convention. He wished the Convention to remember, when the trouble in regard to salary would come up hereafter, that he had entered his solemn protest against precipitancy of action. The worst consequences might flow from too much haste, and at least the Convention should make provision for the support of a Provisional Bishop before they proceeded to elect him.

Professor Davies moved that the House do now proceed to ballot for a Provisional Bishop, which was unanimously carried.

Rev. Dr. Haight moved that before proceeding to the important subject before them, the house engage in devout supplications for the Divine guidance and blessing on their action, which was carried unanimously.

The Convention and congregation united in singing the last three verses of the sixty-first selection of Psalms:

"To thee O God of Hosts we pray,
Thy wonted goodness Lord renew;
From Heaven thy throne this vine survey,
And her sad state with pity view.

"Behold the vineyard made by thee,
Which thy right hand did guide so long;
And keep that branch from danger free,
Which for thyself thou mad'st so strong.

"Do thou convert us, Lord, do thou
The lustre of thy face display;
And all the ills we suffer now,
Like scattered clouds, shall pass away."

Rev. Dr. Creighton then offered appropriate prayers from the Liturgy; after which the members of the Convention engaged for some moments in silent devotion.

On the resumption of business, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as tellers:—

Of the Clerical Vote:—Rev. Dr. Higbee, Hon. Luther Bradish, and J. W. Mitchell, Esq.

Of the Lay Vote:—Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Mr. Ward. and Hon, John A. Dix.

It was decided that the vote should be taken by both orders voting at once in different parts of the house—the clergy in the north and the laity in the south aisle of the chapel.

The Convention proceeded to ballot at twenty-five minutes after one.

While the tellers were out, St. John's Church, Williamsburgh, was admitted to union with the Convention, and the delegates took their seats. The special committee, to whom the subject had been referred, had previously reported to the Convention that they had come to no conclusion, and requested to be discharged.

The tellers reported that Trinity Church, Windham, claimed two votes, as having a chapel; and also Christ Church, N. Brooklyn, on the ground of having a chapel at Bushwick. The tellers had received but one vote from each Church. The matter was referred to the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches, to report forthwith.

On motion of Mr. Harison, of Trinity Church, the time while the tellers were out was occupied by reading the

Report of the Diocesan Missionary Committee. The Committee reported 31 missionaries employed; 10 new stations; 45 stations in all. A donation of $3,000 had been given by Trinity Church, on the occasion of the Jubilee Offertory, on the 16th of June.

Receipts	6,324 89
Paid	3,753 06
Due missionaries, 1st October next,	1,037 78
Balance now in hand	2,571 83

Report of Trustees of Episcopal Fund.—The Trustees report:

That the amount of Disposable Fund is the same as at last Report, viz.		$67,500 00
All invested in bond and mortgage, as follows:		
At 7 per cent.		19,000 00
At 6 "		48,000 00
		67,500 00
Balance in hand as by last Report		936 23
Received interest on bonds and mortgages		3,460 00
Total receipts		4,396 23
The following payments have been made:		
Paid Bishop Onderdonk		2,500 00
Bishop C. Chase, for Ep. duties,		600 00
Bishop DeLancey, "		250 00
Tax on Episcopal residence		125 12
Insurance on the same		20 00
Total payments		3,495 12
Appropriated and yet due Bishop De Lancey		350 00
Balance on hand		901 11
The Accumulating Fund is as follows:		
Amount on bond and mortgage, as last year,		7,590 00
Temporarily loaned on stock		800 00
Balance in hand last year		526 72
Cash received from C. N. S. Rowland, contributions from sundry churches, paid at last Convention		86 69
Cash received by the Treasurer from sundry churches		82 55
Interest on bonds and mortgages		531 30
" temporary loan		45 11
Total receipts		1,272 37
Loaned on stock as above		800 00
Leaving balance in hand		472 37
Total amount of Accumulating Fund		8,862 37

Report of the Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen.—Since the last Report, the Treasurer has received from 106 congregations and donations

tions and donations	$3,059 03
Interest on funds invested	525 00
Balance on hand, last Convention	1,413 76
Total	4,997 80

The investments heretofore reported ($9000), remain unchanged.

The number of clergymen who at present receive aid from the fund, is eight, to whom have been appropriated $1,750—balance $3,297 80.

Report of the Committee on Theological Seminary.—The Committee report that there is no change in the position of the Seminary since last year, and no necessity for any action on the part of the Convention.

THE FIRST BALLOT.

The tellers here reported the result of the first ballot for Provisional Bishop. The ballot was as follows:—

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast, 187; necessary to a choice, 94.

Rev. Dr. Vinton	70	Rev. Dr. Potter	1
" Taylor	50	" S. R. Johnson	1
" Wainwright	20	" Johnson	1
" Bowman	13	" Haight	1
" Seabury	11	" Price	1
" Creighton	7	" Sherwood	1
" Berrian	2	" Brown	1
" Kip	2	Blank	3
" Humphreys	2		

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast, 185; necessary to a choice, 94.

Rev. Dr. Vinton	78	Rev. Dr. Potter	2
" Taylor	71	" Bowman	2
" Wainwright	13	" Atkinson	1
" Seabury	9	" Humphreys	1
" Creighton	4	" S. R. Johnson	1
" Gregory	2	" Berrian	1

So there was no choice by either order.

Hon. S. Jones from the Committee on the Incorporation of Churches, reported that in the opinion of the Committee, Trinity Church, Windham, was entitled to two votes, and Christ Church, N. Brooklyn, was not so entitled.

After some conversation on the right of these churches to two votes, the Convention took a recess at 25 minutes after three, until 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at seven o'clock.

The President stated that the first business before the house was the claim of Christ Church, Brooklyn, for two votes, one on account of a chapel at Bushwick. The motion was, that the claim be refused. Mr. Floyd Smith, of the Church of the Annunciation, opposed the claim on the ground that a similar application of St. George's Church, made in 1846, was refused.

Rev. Mr. Eigenbrodt said:

That in the case of the application of St. George's church, N. Y., for two lay-votes, the subject had been carefully considered both by the Standing Committee and by the Convention; that the request had been made in 1846 on the ground of maintaining services for a second congregation in a hired place of worship in 8th St., and being at the same time engaged in erecting a second church-edifice at very great cost; that it was referred to a special committee, consisting of Hons. Saml. Jones, T. J. Oakley, Luther Bradish, Rev. Drs. Wainwright and Haight; that this committee had it under consideration a whole year; that the next year, 1847, they reported as their judgment that the case of St. George's church did not come within the Constitution, and the grounds for the request were insufficient; that they submitted and the Convention passed a resolution emphatically denying the request.—That with this, the case of the request of Christ church, North Brooklyn, seemed to him precisely analogous; that its Rector was holding additional services by a deacon in a hired room, temporarily, while the chapel, not yet built, was in course of erection; that this room was not a chapel; and that its chapel was not yet in existence. That, moreover, for almost seventy years, throughout the whole legislation of this diocese, no such request as this had ever yet been granted; that to grant it now would be to settle for the first time here a most dangerous precedent; that to comply with this application might be to establish unguardedly in this respect a most unbounded license; That thereupon he might, for instance, go forth into this city, hire some half-dozen apartments, engage so many deacons to minister in them under his direction, and then, coming into this Convention might demand so many additional lay-votes for his own parish; or, that if anywhere in the country, a clergyman, impelled by most laudable zeal, should hold services by the aid of deacons in the district school-houses of a scattered cure, and even if he should begin perchance to do this just before Convention, he might then come into this house, call those school-houses his chapels, and demand so many additional lay-votes for his people; or that Trinity Church, New York, which some time ago actually hired and fitted up an apartment where the poor might worship in our first ward, might through her wealthy resources do the same thing in every street of the city, and then might send hither in the hands of one lay delegate, if she pleased such an amount of lay-votes as would overwhelm this whole Convention. That therefore it was plain there must be some limit to our idea of what in such case is to be regarded as a chapel: that into this the whole question resolved itself; that it was not to be supposed that a secular room, temporarily hired and used for such a purpose could be a chapel according to the meaning of the term in the Constitution of the Diocese, and in the consecration-service of the Prayer-Book; that according to the constitution and the Prayer-Book the term could denote nothing less than a building already consecrated, or ready to be consecrated, and by instrument of donation to be appropriated and devoted to the honor and worship of the Lord; and at the time of the request for the votes, actually employed in addition to the parish-church for the regular service of a second congregation in public worship, as separate from all unhallowed worldly and common uses, and as dedicated unto God: that Christ Church, North-Brooklyn, has as yet no such chapel under its vestry: and that on this ground he urged the denial of its request for two lay-votes.

Rev. Dr. Taylor advocated the claim, on the ground that the chapel was organized, and that full services were held at the same time both in the church and chapel, the assistant Minister officiating in the latter.

Mr. Harrison contended that a church could not have a chapel in a different township. Such chapel must form an incorporation for itself.

A motion to lay the whole subject on the table was adopted by a large majority.

The Convention, this subject being settled, then procceded to take the second ballot, the voting being conducted in the same manner as at the first ballot—the clergy in the north, and the laity in the south aisle.

Mr. J. W. Mitchell, one of the tellers appointed for the clerical vote, being absent, the chair substituted Mr. Floyd Smith.

While the tellers were out, the President called upon the Convention to prepare their ballots for members of the Standing Committee.

Rev. Mr. Lounsbery, of Troy, suggested that the election be made the order of the day for 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

Hon. John C. Spencer, hoped the suggestion would prevail.

The subject, however, was subsequently dropped.

Rev. Dr. Schroeder asked if there were any question before the house.

The President said there was none.

Rev. Dr. Schroeder then said that he wished to bring to the notice of the Convention a matter of great moment, and one concerning which he hoped the members would entertain but one opinion. It was his impression the Convention were proceeding wrongly, and with too much precipitation, and he did not think the blessing of God could rest upon their labors. It was the opinion of high legal authority, that Bishop Onderdonk was entitled to the whole amount of his salary, though the Convention had been paying him but a small portion thereof. He would move that an appropriation of $2,500 be made from the Episcopal Fund, for the support of Bishop Onderdonk the coming year.

The Secretary informed Rev. Dr. Schroeder that a resolution had passed two years ago, securing the annual payment of that amount to Bishop Onderdonk.

Rev. Dr. Schroeder declared himself satisfied. It had been his impression that it was necessary to renew the appropriation annually.

Hon. John C. Spencer inquired when the Committee on the Episcopal Fund had addressed Bishop Onderdonk on the subject of his salary, as referred to in that Committee's report.

The reply was on the 4th of Sept., 1851.

Hon. John C. Spencer moved that the Committee be requested to communicate again with the Bishop, and report at the next Convention.

Judge Betts went into a history of the Episcopal Fund, detailing the way in which it was made up, and how its appropriation was limited from the first to last. It was the opinion of the speaker that the control of this Fund belonged entirely to the convention for the support of the Episcopate. The convention were as firmly bound as honest men could be bound to take measures before they separate to fill up the Fund to its original amount of $100,000. ($35,000 was transferred from this fund to Western New York, on the division of the Diocese.) The convention, Judge Betts said, had repeatedly acknowledged themselves bound under obligations to take this action, and he called for the reading of an extract from the report of a committee to a former convention (1838,) inproof of his position.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Report called for. After hearing the Report read Judge Betts said that he did not think any new promises would hold the Convention more firmly bound than they were already. They had always proved themselves men ready to make most magnificent promises, but had likewise ranked themselves among men of very small performances. Some one had asked Judge Betts what was the amount of the interest of this fund, and he found by figuring it out, that it amounted to $4,700—of this, $2,500 is paid to Bishop Onderdonk, leaving $2,200 to support the Bishop now to be elected. This, it was well known, would never support a Bishop as he ought to be supported—unless he should live on promises also.

The President interrupted Judge Betts in his argument, with the announcement that the tellers had returned and were ready to report.

The result of the *second* ballot for Provisional Bishop was then declared as follows:

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast, 185; necessary to a choice, 93.

Rev. Dr. Vinton	75	Rev. Dr. Haight	1
" Wainwright	40	" Johnson	1
" Taylor	32	" Berrian	1
" Creighton	15	" Mead	1
" Kip	8	" Atkinson	2
" Potter	3	" Brown	1
" Seabury	2	" Blank	2
" Price	1		

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast, 184; necessary to a choice, 93

Rev. Dr. Vinton	77	Rev. Dr. Taylor	49
" Wainwright	37	" Creighton	7
" Kip	5	" Seabury	2
" Potter	2	" Gregory	1
" Atkinson	1	" Bowman	1
" Blank	2		

So there was again no choice in either order; whereupon another ballot was ordered and taken, the voting being conducted in the same manner as previously.

When the tellers had retired, Hon. John C. Spencer reminded the Chair that the subject of the Episcopal Fund was still before the house, and he offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Special Committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the Episcopal Fund, and the claim of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Onderdonk, if any, upon it, said Committee to report to the next Annual Convention;

Which was adopted, and the Chairman appointed Rev. Dr. Higbee, Chief Justice Jones, and Fred. I. Betts, Esq., as such Committee, Mr. Spencer declining to be placed on it.—Judge Betts begged to be excused, but afterwards consented to serve.

On motion, Hon. J. C. Spencer was added to the Committee.

On motion, reports were resumed.

Report of the Committee on Canons.—Rev. Dr. Henry, of the Committee on Canons, reported on the Canon referred to that Committee, at the last year's Convention, "on the Episcopal Fund," in favor of its adoption. [This Canon was published by us just previous to the Convention.]

While the Convention were debating upon the propriety of adopting the Canon, the President announced the return of the tellers.

The result of the *third* ballot for Provisional Bishop was declared as follows:

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 186; necessary to a choice, 94.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	76	Rev. Dr. Vinton	72
" Kip	13	" Creighton	9
" Taylor	3	" Haight	3
" Seabury	2	" Mead	1
" Sparrow	1	" Bowman	1
" Atkinson	1	" Humphries	1
" Potter	1	" Blank	2

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast, 183; necessary to a choice 92.

Rev. Dr. Vinton	78	Rev. Dr. Wainwright	77
" Creighton	10	" Taylor	8
" Kip	3	" Atkinson	3
" Gregory	1	" Johns	1
" Potter	1	" Blank	1

So there was again no choice in either order.

On the declaration of the result, a motion was made to adjourn, which was lost.

The Convention therefore proceeded to a fourth ballot, the voting being conducted in the same manner as previously.

Churches and Chapels.—In view of the discussion had in the early part of this day's session, in regard to Churches claiming two votes on account of having Chapels—

Rev. Dr. Hawkes offered the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That a select Committee of five be appointed to enquire into and report to the next Annual Convention of this Diocese the state of the existing law, both canonical and civil, in relation to chapels and churches in union with this Convention; the true meaning and construction of that part of article VII. of the Constitution, which declares, that when more than one church or chapel shall be united under one vestry, the delegates of such vestry shall be entitled to a seat for each church or chapel; and the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to repeal the said provision, either wholly or in reference to any chapel or church that may be hereafter erected; and to define more specifically the meaning of the said provision as to what shall entitle a vestryman to the said privilege.

Which was adopted, and the Chair appointed Rev. Drs. Hawks, Taylor, and Haight, Judge Oakley and W. H. Harrison, Esq., as such Committee.

The canon (mentioned above) was again called up, and after some slight amendments passed.

At about a quarter to midnight the tellers returned, and reported the result of the fourth ballot for Provisional Bishop, as follows:—

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast, 180; necessary to a choice, 91.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	90	Rev. Dr. Humphries	2
" Vinton	65	" Potter	1
" Creighton	10	" Brown	1
" Kip	4	" Sherwood	1
" Seabury	3	" Blank	3

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast, 171; necessary to a choice, 86.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	89	Rev. Dr. Potter	1
" F. Vinton	66	" A. H. Vinton	1
" Creighton	10	" Taylor	1
" Kip	1	" Blank	2

The Chairman declared that Rev. Dr. Wainwright was elected by the laity, but not by the clergy.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Friday, September 26th.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at nine o'clock.

Morning Prayer was said by Rev. Stephen H. Battin, of Christ Church, Cooperstown, assisted in the Lessons by the Rev. G. Jarvis Geer, Rector of Christ Church, Balston Spa.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, when the minutes of the last meeting were read.

Judge Oakley wished the question settled, whether blank votes should be counted. It seems that several blank votes had been cast at the last ballot, and had those votes not been counted the Convention he contended would have made a choice. The question had been canvassed in political bodies, and it had been repeatedly decided that blank votes should not be counted, and in the present case it was a question whether the election had been actually made or not. The constitution certainly did not contemplate the counting of blank votes; every man should vote for some one; and if no one else should move in the matter, he would move that in future blank votes should not be counted.

It was asked whether it was recorded upon the minutes that the chair had decided, after each ballot, that there had been no election?

The reply of the Secretary was, that the decision of the chair was not recorded upon the minutes and that it had never been usual to enter such decision, it being simply an announcement of a fact.

Fred. J. Betts, Esq., moved that the Minutes be in each case amended, so as to record the decision of the Chair.

The motion was seconded.

Hon. John C. Spencer objected—he contended that what the Chair said was not part of the proceedings to be recorded upon the minutes. The Chair said a great many things that need not be recorded, and the fact that the House had immediately proceeded to another ballot was sufficient proof that there had been no Election.

Prof. Davies wished to state a fact to the Convention. He said that when the Convention adjourned on Thursday night, a motion was before the House that Rev. Dr. Wainwright, be unanimously declared elected Bishop of the Diocese of New York. That motion, the Professor contended, was cut off by the adjournment, and he suggested that it was, therefore, the first business before the Convention this morning.

After some further conversation, the question was taken on Mr. Betts' motion to amend the minutes.

The Chair said he was unable to decide the vote, and would put it again.

Hon. John C. Spencer said that the motion was not properly understood in his part of the House, and by request of some of the members he stated the question.

Rev. Dr. Higbee said if the motion passed, the House would direct the Secretary to do in this case what had never been done before.

The question was again put on the motion to amend the minutes.

The motion was lost.

The minutes were then approved.

The Secretary called the roll of the Clergy and Lay Delegates who were not present on Thursday.

Rev. Dr. Tyng then moved that the house should proceed to a fifth ballot for Provisional Bishop

The motion was carried.

Judge Oakley hoped it would be declared as the sense of the convention, that blank ballots for the future are not to be counted in this election.

Frederick J. Betts, Esq., said that this question had been settled over and over again, and that it had just been decided, in the most solemn manner. This Convention and the Legislature of the State of New York, had always counted blank ballots. If they are not to be counted, then the convention had elected a Provisional Bishop on Thursday, and had no more right to go into anothr ballot, than they had to elect a bishop at this, and go into another ballot at the next convention. Judge Betts contended that it had always been the rule that blank votes should be counted in the State of New York; and he had no doubt that the United States Senate would decide, should two senators present themselves at the next session on this ground, that they were entitled to their seats, for the question of blank ballots is decided by the rule in the State where the election is made. He was opposed to the motion, and thought it was dangerous to uproot a settled law of the State of New York and of the Convention.

Hon. John C. Spencer did not agree with Judge Betts that the question had been settled by law of this State; but he held that a blank vote was an effective vote, for a given purpose; to defeat a candidate, a vote for a man that nobody votes for, is an ineffectual vote, if a blank vote be so. But Mr. Spencer contended that neither is ineffectual. "If," said the speaker, "I throw a vote for John Smith, I throw a blank vote in effect—[Laughter]—you may call it ineffectual, but it is effectual for my purpose. As a matter of principle when duly analyzed, it will be found to be a matter regulated by your Constitution, which gives to one and all of us the inalienable right to vote just as we please by ballot;" and the learned speaker showed how, under the Constitution, a blank vote is an effective vote.

Rev. Mr. Hill, of Morris, thought there were several ways of defeating an election, and one was, by talking every subject to death as it came up. Here were three hundred gentlemen anxious to go into a ballot, and their object was defeated by all the learned arguments among the legal gentlemen. (Laughter.) Mr. Hill wanted the ballot to be had immediately, and while the tellers were ont the legal gentlemen could continue their argument, and he would listen to them with pleasure.

Judge Oakley said that would not answer, as their object was to instruct the tellers before they went out, whether they were to count blank votes or not. To bring the matter to a point, he moved that the blank votes be not taken for the future.

The motion was put and lost by a large majority.

The Convention then proceeded to the fifth ballot for Provisional Bishop, the vote being conducted in the same manner as previously — the clergy in the north and the laity in the south aisle.

While the tellers were out, the Secretaries read *The Report of the Treasurer of the Convention.* The Report shows a small balance in hand, over the expenses of the Convention ($59 10).

The Secretary urged the Convention to be more punctual in paying the parochial quota to the Diocesan Fund. Last year but 86 out of 213 paid their quota.

On motion of Mr. Harison, of Trinity, the canon on this subject was read.

Mr. Harison asked the amount of the debt of the Diocese.

The Secretary replied that the only one he knew of was about $75 for printing, &c., but that a heavy bill of expenses was expected to follow an ecclesiastical trial now pending. A resolution was offered, that in pursuance of a report of the Standing Committee on the Diocesan Fund, the clerical members of the Convention residing more than 20 miles from the city, be paid their mileage at the rate of five cents per mile—which was carried.

On motion, the whole subject of the Diocesan Fund was referred to a special Committee of five to report to the next Convention whether any further legislation be necessary.

The President appointed Rev. Mr. Bedell, Dr. Vinton, Wm. H. Harison, Esq., the Treasurer and Secretary as such Committee.

Rev. Mr. Bedell declined serving, and the Chair substituted the Rev. Dr. Tyng.

On motion, 2000 copies of the Journal of the Convention, with the Constitution and Canons, were ordered to be printed under the direction of the Secretary, for the use of the Convention.

The tellers returned, and reported the result of the fifth ballot for Provisional Bishop, as follows:

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 190; necessary to a choice 96.

Rev. Dr. Creighton	92	Rev. Dr. Potter	2
" Wainwright	86	" Brown	2
" Vinton	3	" Robertson	1
" Haight	1	" Blanks	2
" Atkinson	1		

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 173; necessary to a choice 87.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	92	Rev. Dr. Potter	3
" Creighton	73	" Parks	1
" Vinton	1	" Clark	1
" Taylor	2		

Rev. Dr. Wainwright being chosen by the Laity, but there being no choice by the Clergy, on motion of Rev. Dr. Tyng, the Convention went into the Sixth ballot, the voting being conducted in the same manner as previously. The Sixth ballot resulted as follows:

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 183; necessary to a choice 92.

Rev. Dr. Creighton	95	Rev. Dr. Berrian	1
" Wainwright	84	" Potter	1
" Vinton	1	" Hale	1

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 173; necessary to a choice 87.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	93	Rev. Dr. Taylor	1
" Creighton	74	" Johns	1
" Potter	3	" Blank	1

The Clergy having chosen Rev. Dr. Creighton, and the Laity the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, there was no election; and on motion, the Convention at half past 1, proceeded to the Seventh ballot, with the following result:

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 175; necessary to a choice 88.

Rev. Dr. Creighton	91	Rev. Dr. Haight	1
" Wainwright	79	" Potter	2
" Vinton	1	Rev. John Smith	1

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 162; necessary to a choice 82.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright	81	Rev. Dr. Potter	4
" Creighton	76	" Sparrow	1

There being again no election, a motion was made to take a recess, which was lost.

The Convention then went into the Eighth ballot for Provisional Bishop.

The balloting was then proceeded with at 3 o'clock, and resulted as follows:

Clerical Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 181; necessary to a choice 91.

Rev. Dr. Creighton	105	Rev. Dr. Vinton	1
" Wainwright	67	" Brown	1
" Kip	3	" Potter	1
" Atkinson	2	" Hall	1
" Berrian	1		

Lay Vote.—Whole number of votes cast 168; necessary to a choice 85.

Rev. Dr. Creighton	87	Rev. Dr. Potter	1
" Wainwright	77	" Vinton	1
" Atkinson	2		

After the vote had been reported, Dr. Haight announced that the Rev. Dr. Creighton was Provisional Bishop elect of the Diocese of New York.

Rev. Dr. Parks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Rev. William Creighton be, and he is hereby declared duly elected Provisional Bishop of the Diocese of New York.

Which was carried *unanimously*, not a member voting in the negative.

On motion, the Convention took a recess until seven o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled pursuant to adjournment, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Having called the Convention to order, Rev. Dr. Creighton addressed them with much feeling, as follows, the whole body of clergy and delegates standing during the Address:

Brethren and Friends: You have elected me to the highest honor, in my estimation, to which any man can be raised. You have chosen me to the office of a Bishop, in the Church of God—a station to which there is none superior in respectability, influence, usefulness, dignity, sanctity, solemn and awful responsibility. For the favorable opinion, the kind feeling thus expressed, I thank you—with my whole heart I thank you. But brethren and friends, it is well known that on two suitable occasions, I declared my repugnance—*my decided refusal* to have my name brought before the Church for this exalted station, and I thought I had expressed my sentiments in terms such as could not be misunderstood, and such as must shut out all action in regard to myself, such as you have now taken. My opposition has been disregarded, and the office of Bishop over this large and influential Diocese is proffered to me. I am not prepared to *accept* it—I *ought* not, without due consideration, decline it; I must have time. You must give me time for consultation with judicious friends, for reflection, for prayer, that I may be guided to a right direction in this most momentous matter.

On the conclusion of this beautiful and impressive address, the Bishop elect retired from the chair he had occupied during the session, as President of the Convention.

On motion of W. H. Harison, Esq., Rev. John Brown, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, Newburgh, was called to the chair, *pro tem.*

Rev. Dr. Haight then invited the Convention to join in offering a public thanksgiving and giving praise to Almighty God for the happy termination of the important duty in which they had been engaged.

Rev. Dr. Brown and Rev. Dr. Haight, then retired to the vestry, and arrayed themselves in their surplices.

The organ poured forth a magnificent jubilant voluntary, performed by the Rev. Jubal Hodges.

Rev. Drs. Brown and Haight, having taken their places at the Altar, the latter read the first sentence of the "*Te Deum Laudamus*," which the whole convention and congregation joined in chanting; the effect was most solemn and imposing.

Rev. Dr. Brown then invited the Convention to join him in prayer. The members all kneeling, he led in the Lord's Prayer, and afterwards said the prayer "for the whole State of Christ's Church Militant," the Collect for Quinquagesima, appropriate prayers from the Institution Office, "The General Thanksgiving," "The Prayer of St. Chrysostom," and concluded by pronouncing the Apostolic Benediction.

The services were very solemn and impressive, and during their continuance all the members of the Convention were visibly affected.

The religious services being concluded, the Convention proceeded to ballot for a Standing Committee and a Missionary Committee for the current year. The voting was conducted in the same manner as the voting for Provisional Bishop.

While the tellers were out, the Rev. Dr. Haight called upon the Convention to sign the testimonial of election.

In conformity with the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, the members then affixed their signatures to the following

TESTIMONIAL OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION.

We, whose names are underwritten, fully sensible how important it is that the sacred office of a Bishop should not be unworthily conferred, and firmly persuaded that it is our duty to bear testimony on this solemn occasion, without partiality or affection, do, in the presence of Almighty God, testify that the Rev. WILLIAM CREIGHTON, D. D., is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion, or for viciousness in life; and that we do not know or believe there is any impediment on account of which he ought not to be consecrated to that holy office. We do, moreover, jointly and and severally declare, that we do in our conscience believe him to be of such sufficiency in good learning, such soundness in the faith, and of such virtuous and pure manners, and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of Bishop, to the honor of God and the edifying of his Church, and to be a wholesome example to the flock of Christ.

[Copies of this Certificate will be transmitted without delay, accompanied by the necessary documents, to the Standing Committees of the different dioceses to obtain their assent to the consecration.]

The tellers on the vote for Standing Committee, made the following report:

CLERGY.—Whole number of votes 138; necessary to a choice 70.

Rev. Dr. Berrian	123	Rev. Dr. Taylor*	38
" McVickar	131	" Brown*	24
" Seabury	98	" Wainwright	20
" Haight	97	Scattering	13
Hon. S. Jones	101	S. Cambreleng, Esq.,	35
" M. Hoffman	138	Hon. Thos. J. Oakley	34
" G. C. Verplanck	138	Scattering	17
Floyd Smith, Esq.,	88		

LAITY.—Whole number of votes 112; necessary to a choice 57.

Rev. Dr. Berrian	104	Rev. Dr. Taylor*	36
" McVickar	99	" Brown*	29
" Seabury	76	Scattering	14
" Haight	76		
Hon. S. Jones	78	S. Cambreleng, Esq.,	38
" M. Hoffman	108	Hon. Thos. J. Oakley	37
" G. C. Verplanck	110	Scattering	7
Floyd Smith, Esq.,	70		

* The Rev. Drs. Taylor and Brown had announced before the ballot that they declined being candidates.

Whereupon the Rev. Drs. Berrian, McVickar, Seabury, and Haight, and Messrs. S. Jones, M. Hoffman, G. C. Verplanck, and F. Smith, were declared duly elected on the *Standing Committee* for the ensuing year.

The following gentlemen were elected on the Missionary Committee by about the same average vote:

Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Rev. Samuel R. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. J. F. Schroeder, D. D.: Rev. Isaac H. Tuttle, Rev. Abram B. Hart, Messrs. C. N. S Rowland, Cornelius Oakley, A. L. McDonald, Robert Strong, and Thos. C. Butler.

Rev. Dr. Wainwright moved the adoption of a vote of thanks to the Rev. President, now translated to the Episcopal chair, for the able, dignified and impartial manner in which these many years he had performed the duties of presiding officer of the Convention.

The resolution was supported by Dr. Wainwright in some very eloquent remarks, and it was unanimously adopted.

The very gentlemanly and handsome manner of the Reverend mover, and the peculiar circumstances under which the motion was made by him, won golden opinions from all present. Nothing could have been in better taste, or more admirably executed.

Hon. John C. Spencer offered a resolution, that until the next meeeting of this Convention, the entire proceeds of the Episcopal Fund over and above the $2,500 already appropriated as Bishop Onderdonk's salary, be paid to the Provisional Bishop, which was adopted.

Hon. John C. Spencer offered the following resolution, remarking that the Diocese was now growing so large that it was proper to take some steps in regard to its ultimate division. Had all the members who were entitled to sit been in attendance, the Convention would have consisted of more than one thousand members. As it was, between six and seven hundred delegates were present. This be considered an inconvenient size for a body of the character of a Convention—and he offered this resolution simply as an incipient step in the matter:

Whereas, It is desired by many members of the Church residing in the northern portion of the Diocese, that the subject of a division of the same shall be brought to the consideration of the Convention at an early day.

Resolved, That a select Committee of six be appointed to collect all the information that may be useful to a decision of the question, of the propriety of a division, and report the same, with their opinion thereon, and a plan or plans of division, if they think proper, to the next Annual Convention.

Which was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed such Committee:—

Hon. John C. Spencer, Hon. Martin Lee, Dr. Wm. L. Johnson, W. H. Harison, Esq., Rev. Dr. Van Kleeck, and Rev. Dr. Seabury.

On motion of Hon. John C. Spencer, the Chairman *pro tem.*, and the Secretary were directed by the Convention to furnish the Bishop of the Diocese a certified copy of the proceedings of the Convention in regard to the election of a Provisional Bishop.

On motion of Hon. John C. Spencer, the Standing Oommittee of the Diocese were directed by the Convention to take all steps necessary for the consecration of the Provisional Bishop elect.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were presented to the President pro tem., for his conduct in the chair.

On motion, the thanks of the Convention were presented to the Secretary and assistant Secretary for their services the present session.

The minutes of the day's proceedings were read and approved.

The Convention then joined in singing the "*Gloria in Excelsis*," after which the Rev. Dr. Brown offered an appropriate prayer, pronounced the final benediction, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

[In making up the foregoing account, we must mention our indebtedness to the full report of the *Courier and Enquirer*, which has rendered us material assistance, in addition to our own notes. We have been kindly permitted, by the Secretary, access to the documents we required, and believe the account may be relied on as correct in all material points.—ED. CH'N.

THE CHURCHMAN.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 4, 1851.

Results of the Diocesan Convention.

ELECTION OF A PROVISIONAL BISHOP.

We devote a large portion of our paper this week to the proceedings of the Convention of the Diocese, and we may add that we give them with feelings of joy and gratitude. A definite result has at length been reached in the election of a Provisional Bishop, and the choice has fallen upon one apt and meet to exercise that high office—an office specially created by the General Convention to meet the peculiar exigencies of the Diocese. That its administration involves great difficulties, partly from the extensive field of labor, which has been but partially supplied for several years past, and partly on account of the contending interests which have sprung up, is sufficiently obvious. Providential, therefore, may we deem the choice of one who in the difficult post of President of the Convention has shown himself, by his wisdom, impartiality and urbanity, qualified to gain the esteem, win the confidence, and conciliate the affections of opposing spirits, and indeed of every member of the numerous body over which he presided. Who can doubt the same qualities will distinguish him in his administration of the Provisional Episcopate of the largest Diocese in the Union? We may confidently anticipate that he will pursue a judicious and conservative course, walking in the steps of his eminent predecessors, and teaching the same distinctive Church principles, combining "Evangelical Truth with Apostolic Order." Honored and beloved by his elder brethren, he will also be a wise Counsellor and kind Father in God to the younger clergy. The respect and esteem in which he is held by the laity, is sufficiently apparent, not only from the decided vote in Convention, but also from the unanimous voice of the press. The following handsome tribute from the *Courier and Enquirer* of Saturday last, is inserted by us with the highest gratification.

Election of a Provisional Episcopal Bishop.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention yesterday crowned their long endeavor to elect a Provisional Bishop for this Diocese by the choice of the Rev. Dr. William Creighton, Rector of the Episcopal Church in Tarrytown. This event will give heartfelt joy to thousands, not only because it ends a struggle that has continued to agitate and pain the Church for years, but because it elevates to the highest dignity of the Episcopate a man who is eminently qualified to discharge all of its functions and meet all of its responsibilities. Dr. Creighton has long been known as one of the most one of the most learned, able, benevolent and devoted divines in the American Episcopal Church. He was born in this city, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1812. He subsequently became Assistant Minister to Rev. Dr. Bowen, (afterwards Bishop of South Carolina), of Grace Church in this city. He afterwards was transferred to St. Mark's Church in the Bowery, and there officiated as Rector for fifteen years. At the expiration of this time he was called to take charge of the church in Tarrytowh, and has remained there up to the present time, discharging his duty with great fidelity and acceptance to the people of his charge. He has exhibited the most notable disinterestedness in advancing the good of his flock. He has not only given his services gratuitously, but has built a beautiful chapel entirely from his own funds. His people will find it hard, indeed, to part from their beloved pastor, and he himself has assumed his new office with a reluctance that has been overcome by only a most weighty sense of obligation. We most sincerely rejoice that this important Diocese, after so many years of privation, is now again to enjoy the ministration of a Bishop of its own; and have no doubt that the unanimity with which the election was ratified is a substantial earnest of the restoration of the most entire harmony and brotherhood, such as shall make this Diocese an ornament and a blessing to the American Episcopal Church.

The late Convention was truly an eventful one—eventful not so much by the brilliancy of debate, and the excitement produced, as by the results that were accomplished. It cannot be denied, though it is much to be lamented, that for several years these annual meetings have been far from peaceful and harmonious. Great doctrinal principles were brought into the arena, and made the subjects of fierce and angry discussion. The question of the suspended Diocesan, with the important interests and momentous questions therein involved, naturally produced much excitement and heat. We may well concede that those on opposite sides were honest and sincere in their convictions and actions, and governed by considerations of what was for the good and advancement of the Church in this Diocese and at large. The issue was inevitable. Men in striving for truth and right, strove also for the mastery. The debates and divisions assumed the sad form of party strifes and animosities; and the arts and wiles of practiced politicians were sometimes essayed in the affairs of the Church. This is so well known, that we must not be accused of wishing to rekindle the smouldering embers of strife and dissension, in alluding to it. The greater should be our thankfulness that the late Convention presented a marked contrast. There was an absence of the heat and animosity that were displayed previously, not only in great, but even in small matters. Brethren of opposite opinions in doctrine or in polity, were not unwilling to meet on friendly terms and renew the intimacies, which had been cooled by long estrangements. The elections were conducted "decently and in order," with the absence of acerbity, and an entire freedom from political devices and manoeuvres. Several candidates were proposed, of qualities and endowments which would have made them Shepherds apt to feed and guide the flock of Christ entrusted to their charge. That much diversity of opinion as to the candidates, should have existed in so large a body of voters, is not wonderful, nor is it strange that under these circumstances the contest should have been protracted. The final result—the election of the Provisional Bishop elect, is not, we are happy to say, to be regarded as a mere party triumph. High Church men, as they are called, of course supported him who was their choice last year, and received a handsome majority of the clerical vote; while many of those, both clergy and laity, who voted in the opposition at that time, now cheerfully lent their aid to secure the desired consummation of an Episcopal head, and the restoration of quiet to a long distracted Diocese. Happy would it have been, could minds have been brought into the same harmonious accord last year. Now that a universal acquiescence and heart-felt joy has been exhibited in the result, let the future contest be, among us, who shall best discharge his duty in his appropriate sphere as a member of Christ's Church, and extend the influence of the Gospel of the Redeemer in breaking down the kingdom of Sin, Satan and Death.

GENERAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—ACCEPTANCE OF REV. MR. MAHAN.—We announce with much pleasure that the Rev. Mr. Mahan has accepted the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and have been permitted by the secretary of the Board to publish the following modest and well-expressed letter. We have only to repeat our congratulations and best wishes on the appointment, from which we expect much of good to the students and the Church.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1851.

REV. AND DEAR SIR:

I have received your polite letter, informing me of my election by the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, to the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary, and enclosing the Resolution to that effect, passed by the Board at their last meeting.

Such an expression of confidence, coming from so distinguished a quarter, I cannot regard in any other light, than as a call from God, which I am not at liberty to decline. I accept it, therefore, with fears for myself, with many thanks to the Board for so distinguished an expression of their confidence, and with trust in God, that as His Providence has placed me in this position without effort or wish of my own, He will enable me to discharge its duties to the approval of my own conscience, and to the satisfaction of the Church at large.

With my warmest acknowledgments of the congratulations and kind wishes, with which your letter, informing me of my election is accompanied,

I am, very truly yours, &c.,

Rev, Edward N. Mead. MILO MAHAN.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OF THE CHURCH SOCIETIES.—The annual celebration of the *New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society*, *The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society*, *The Education Department*, and the *Missionary Committee of the Diocese*, was held in Calvary Church, in this city, on Sunday evening, the 28th of September. Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. R. B. VanKleeck, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy; the Sermon was preached by the Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Albany, from 2 Cor., v. 14: "The love of Christ constraineth us," and was an earnest, comprehensive and eloquent discourse, delivered with great unction and impressiveness. After the sermon, the Rev. Dr. McVickar read the following statement, accompanying the same with some appropriate and forcible remarks on the duty of an earnest and vigorous support of these Institutions of the Church:

The New York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society has distributed gratuitously the present year 845 Bibles, 350 Testaments, 9,372 Prayer Books, 85 Psalms and Hymns; made sales of 389 Bibles, 167 Testaments, 4,478 Prayer Books, 321 Psalms and Hymns; Total 1234 Bibles, 517 Testaments, 13,850 Prayer Books, 406 Psalms and Hymns; making a circulation of 16,007 volumes, being 981 volumes more than last year. Payments in cash $5,975 35; balance overdrawn in October $333 97;

amount	$6,309 32
Cash receipts from Church collections, donations, subscriptions and sales,	4,729 05
Leaving a deficiency in the Treasury of	$1,580 27

The Protestant Episcopal Tract Society has distributed gratuitously the present year 1,218,070 pages of Tracts; made sales of 486,568 pages; total circulation 1,704,638 pages.

Treasury overdrawn at the commencement of the year	$1,116 24
Cash payments	1,555 49
amount	$2,671 73
Receipts from Church collections, donations, subscriptions and sales,	1,893 44
Leaving a deficiency in the Treasury of	$778 29

The receipts in cash have been $140 more than the preceding year.

Education Department.—Scholars of the Society for the promotion of Religion and Learning 44; at an expense of $3,800: stipends varying according to the necessities of the case from $50 to $200, in schools, colleges, and the Theological Seminary.

The Missionary Committee of the Diocese of New York.—The appointment of Missionary Stations are 45, being an increase of 9 on the preceding year; the appointmen of Missionaries are 31, being an addition of 4 on the preceding year.

The balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of October last,	$935 06
Cash receipts, including the contribution of $3,200 by Trinity church, at the Jubilee celebration,	5,389 83
amount	$6,324 89
Payments, and amounts due to Missionaries on the 1st of October of this year,	3,753 06
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	$2,571 83

Several of the vacant stations, it is expected, will be early filled, and additional stations are already required, all of which will demand a large increase of the annual income, for which end the collection of this evening will be appropriated, and is all-important for the interests of the Church in this Diocese.

The Offertory was then read by the Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Rector of St. Stephen's Church, New York.

The collection amounted to $153, which was devoted to the Diocesan Missionary cause.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rector of the Church, offered the concluding prayers and pronounced the benediction.

A large number of clergy from all parts of the Diocese attended these services, several of whom sat in the chancel.

MISS CATHERINE HAYES' Concerts have been numerously and respectably attended during the past week, and she increases continually the high opinion entertained at first of her merits and skill as an accomplished vocalist. On Thursday of this week she appears in the Oratorio of the MESSIAH, aided by the Philharmonic Society. Report speaks highly of her performances in this line, and we may probably have some more extended remarks next week.

☞ We have been favored with a Communication on the Report of the Sunday School Union, from the Rt. Reverend the Bishop of Virginia. Our columns are so fully occupied with the doings of our Convention, that we have been unable to insert it this week; but it shall appear without fail in our next number.

New Publications.

No 39 of APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF ENGINEERING is chiefly occupied with *Varieties of Woods*, and an appendix on *American Steam Boilers*, giving full descriptions of several in use. One number more, it is understood, will finish the work.

THE UNITED STATES LAW MAGAZINE for September has been received. It has a continuation of the able article *Cancellariae Origines*, tracing out laboriously and carefully the various duties and powers of various civil and judicial officers under the Roman and Eastern empires in any way analogous to those of the English chancellor; a sketch of *Judge O'Neall* of South Carolina; *Recent American Decisions; Conversion by Deed* from the London Law Magazine.

The *Evergreen* as usual, has a goodly amount of edifying reading, but the *Vision of Pelito* is shockingly printed. Whole lines are left out, to say nothing of words. and the whole is rendered delightfully unintelligible.

The *Charleston Gospel Messenger* for September has been received: also, *the Moravian Church Miscellany*.

Several volumes have been received, which we shall notice as speedily as possible.

Foreign Intelligence.

Since our last the *Africa* and Baltic have arrived at this port. We are so much crowded, however, that we can give but a few items.

Out of 85 Councils-General in France, 79 have given their voice for a revision of the Constitution in one way or another. Two have rejected the proposition, 3 have abstained from giving any opinion, and one, the *Vaucluse*, has demanded a partial revision in order to strengthen Republican institutions.

Some local disturbances have taken place in the department of the Ardeche.

At the Baptism of the infant child of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, at the Palace in Seville, *twenty-six* names were given to the Princess.

The King of the two Sicilies has ordered a committee to be appointed, charged with the reform of the prisons in the Kingdom of Naples. Various members of the diplomatic corps have been requested to verify personally the labors of the committee, and judge of the truth of the allegations of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet. A publication is shortly to be issued in reply to that document.

Prince Schwartzenburg has sent the Imperial rescripts to all the diplomatic agents of Austria, explaining that the Emperor does not intend any *reaction*, but simply to establish in the empire a strictly legal character.

The *Mississippi* had run aground near Smyrna, but had since been got off. Kossuth was to embark in her at Constantinople, and proceed direct to the United States.

The Duke of Norfolk, with the Duchess and one of his daughters, received the Holy Communion in the Parish Church of Arundel, on Sunday, Sept. 7. It is very gratifying to find that his Grace has conformed himself, as in duty bound, to the ancient and Apostolic Church of Christ in England. Of course the procedure has called forth the ribaldry of Romish journals and Popish scribblers.

RESTORATION OF CONVOCATION.—The Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore delivered his visitation charge at Belfast, on Thursday last, in the course of which his lordship made the following observations on the subject of Convocation. After speaking of recent conversions to Rome, Dr. Knox continued

"Is it too much to expect, or to require, that the same privilege and the same prerogative which every other Christian Church possesses, should be extended to our own, and that its doctrines should be defined, its discipline and laws enunciated, altered, or abrogated, by a deliberative council, composed of its own members exclusively?

Its inherent right to a self-governing assembly must, I think, be admitted by all, and cannot reasonably be objected to by any other body or religious community. The unauthorized assembly of any particular diocese, far from correcting the evil, aggravates it, as the decision of one diocese is not binding on another, or its judgment on controverted points likely to be submitted to, and thus, instead of allaying the irritation, it augments it, by rendering more visible the want of uniformity that prevails, and the inability of the Church by any self-appointed unconnected plan to remedy it.

"This convocation of the Church at large could alone meet the requirements of the case, and its decisions be received as binding on all; and, when I speak of our Church, it is necessary to speak of it in its broad and scriptural meaning, embracing among its members all in communion with us; admitting the laity equally with the clergy to a legitimate participation in its government. Such a synod or convocation would add strength to it, and tend, in my mind, to calm down excitement, and accommodate the unhappy differences now existing; nor can I suppose it possible that the calm and prayerful deliberations of members fitted and appointed to discharge so weighty a trust could have a contrary effect. I cannot concur in opinion with a Right Reverend Prelate, that such would be a delusive hope and that such a measure would be likely to exasperate and prolong, if not perpetuate, these unhappy divisions. On the contrary, I hold that the evil is increased by delay, and the sentiments of another prelate of our Church, convey to my mind a more serious warning—That there is no safety or security to the Church, if she be not permitted to accommodate herself in a due regard to the altered circumstances of the age, and with recognized authority to meet the necessities, which, in course of time, must evidently occur."—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Oxford is engaged in a tour of observation in Switzerland, visiting alternately the Protestant and Roman Catholic cantons, and taking personal notes of their relative social condition, with the intention of using his information during the next session of Parliament. His lordship also intends to carry his researches through the Papal States, as a supplementary confirming evidence to the celebrated Gladstone Letters.—*Morning Post*.

The *Christian Journal* says:—

The Scottish Episcopal Church is rapidly increasing in numbers and influence. In 1835 it numbered about sixty congregations; at present they are nearly double this. At Millport there is a college being erected, at great expenses, under the patronage of the Hon. Mr. Boyle, the presumptive heir to the earldom of Glasgow, so that this place is likely to become the seat of an educational institution in connection with Episcopacy, and probably the residence of the Bishop of the Isles in whose diocese it is.—*Eng. Churchman*.

Our readers will see by our advertising columns, that the Bishop of Exeter is about to put forth a letter to his clergy, in reply to Archdeacon Sinclair's observations upon his lordship's remarks respecting the Archdeacon's charge to the clergy of Middlesex.—*English Churchman*.

Diocesan Intelligence.

NEW YORK.—*Bishop DeLancey's Official Services.* On Monday afternoon, Sept. 15th, Bishop DeLancey officiated in St. Mary's church, Cold Spring, Putnam county, where he preached, and confirmed eleven persons.

NEW YORK.—*Acts of the Ecclesiastical Authority.*—The Rev. John W. Clark, has received a letter Dimissory to the Diocese of Ohio, and the Rev. William W. Seymour to that of Maryland.

The Rev. Charles Seymour has been received as a Presbyter of this Diocese, upon a Letter Dimissory from the Bishop of Western New York, and Rev. E. Franklin Remington, from the Bishop of Massachusetts.

The Canonical Certificate of the election and appointment of the following clergymen to cures has been received and recorded:

The Rev. Owen P. Thackara, Rector of St. John's Church, Richfield Springs.

The Rev. George Bedell, assistant to the Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York.

The Rev. Samuel Sayres, Assistant Minister of Christ Church, North Brooklyn.

The Rev. Benj. F. Taylor, Rector of St. John's Church, Williamsburgh.

The Rev. John J. Elmendorf, Assistant to the Rector of St. Luke's Church, New York.

The Rev. Charles Seymour, Rector of All Saints Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Edward F. Edwards, Rector of St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor.

The Rev. Evan M. Johnson, Rector of St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn.

The Rev. Reuben Riley, Minister of St. Thomas's Church, New Windsor.

The Rev. Orlando Harriman Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Paul's Church, Castleton.

The Rev. Beverley R. Betts, Deacon, officiating in Trinity Church, Rockaway, has been recommended for Priest's Orders.

The approval of the Standing Committee has been given to the incorporation of All Saints Church Brooklyn; St. Mark's Church, Newcastle, Westchester Co.; St. Paul's Church, Kinderhook, Columbia County.

Walter Sterling, A. B., and John E. C. Smedes, A. B., have been admitted as candidates for Holy Orders.

Permission has been given, under Canon VI of 1847 § 10, to Mr. Edward Anthon, of the city of New York, at his request made through the Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., to apply to become a candidate for Orders in the Diocese of Virginia, to pursue his studies in the Theological Seminary at Alexandria.

WESTERN NEW YORK.—*Ordination.*—Bishop DeLancey held an Ordination on the 21st of September, in Trinity Church, Geneva. Morning prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Bissell, the Rector of the Church, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Livermore, of Waterloo.

The candidate for Deacon's Orders, Mr. Peyton Gallagher, belonged to the Diocese of Kentucky, and was ordained on the request of the Bishop of Kentucky. He was presented by the Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Kentucky, and ordained Deacon by the Bishop.

The candidates for Priest's Orders, were the Rev. Charles H. Gardiner, Rolla O. Page, and George Morgan Hills, Deacons of Western New York, and were presented by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Geneva, and admitted to the Priesthood by the Bishop, who also administered the Holy Communion, assisted in the distribution of the elements, by the Rev. Messrs. Bissell, Wilson, and Gallagher.

At the afternoon service, the Rev. Mr. Hills of Lyons. read prayers, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, of Clyde, who read the Creed and Collects; and the Rev. Peyton Gallagher preached.—*Gospel Messenger.*

GENEVA COLLEGE.—The following is a copy of the petition to the Corporation of Trinity Church, New York, which was drawn up in accordance with a resolution passed at the last Convention of this Diocese:

To the Rector, Wardens, and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, New York:

The undersigned, Clerical and Lay members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the State of New York, believing that Geneva College, both on account of the principles on which it is founded, and the ability with which it is conducted, has strong claims on the confidence and support of Churchmen, and anxious that the serious loss to the Church and discouragement to the friends of Education upon sound Church principles, which must ensue from its apprehended failure, may be averted: do respectfully request you to grant such liberal aid and endowment to the College, as may secure its permanency, and enable it to prosecute its work with efficiency and success.

We know of no object or institution in our country, which, in our judgment, has so strong a claim upon the munificence of your venerable body, or that comes more legitimately within the purpose for which the trust you hold was created.—*Ibid.*

For the Churchman.

VERMONT CONVOCATION.—The opening services of the Vermont Clerical Convocation of the Episcopal Church were held at Christ Church, Montpelier, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., soon after the adjournment of the Annual Diocesan Convention. Notice having been given by the Rector during the day, the members of the Convocation, together with an excellent congregation, assembled at the Church at 7 o'clock, P. M., for Divine service. Evening Prayer was said by the Rev. Chas. Fay, the Rev. Dr. Hicks reading the Lessons, and the Rev. G. B. Manser likewise assisting. A highly eloquent and impressive discourse was preached by the Rt. Rev. the Bishop, from Acts 8, 17, in which, with his usual forcible clearness of reasoning and felicity of expression, he set forth the Church's ideal of enlistment and continued obedience in the service of the Blessed Redeemer, her close adherence to the Apostolic pattern in her training of the young, and her primitive and practical treatment of the question of a "change of heart." After the sermon, which was listened to in impressive silence by a numerous congregation, five young persons were presented by the Rector for confirmation at the hands of the Rt. Rev. Preacher. The interest of the services was not a little enhanced by the ministration of this solemn rite, at once suggesting encouragement to those whose "Convocation," besides other purposes, certainly looks to an extension of that Church which is the only communion on this continent, retaining, in its integrity, an apostolic ordinance, peculiarly addressed to the spiritual wants of the young.

On Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, the clergy again assembled in the Church, and after appropriate devotions conducted by the chairman, proceeded to the business assigned them at the previous meeting. The remainder of the session was devoted to the discussion and adjustment of the several plans of future action proposed, and especial reference was had to the destitute portions of the Diocese. Some very valuable and encouraging statistical information was adduced as presenting a promising basis for operation in time to come. May "our own God give us his blessing." E. F. P.

NEW JERSEY.—On Sunday, 21, (fourteenth after Trinity, St. Matthew's day) in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, the Rev. Mr. Frost read prayers, and the Bishop preached, and confirmed *eight* persons; the second confirmation this year.—*Banner of the Cross.*

MARYLAND.—*Ordination.*—The stated autumnal Ordination was holden in St. Phillip's Church, Laurel, Prince George county, on the fourteenth Sunday after Trinity, St. Matthew's day. Morning prayer was said by the Rev. James Young, of All Hallows parish, Anne Arundel county. At the proper time, two adults were baptized by the Rev. Richard H. Waters, of Queen Caroline Parish, in the same county. After Morning Prayers, confirmation was administered to *five* persons, the Rev. Mr. Waters reading the preface; the Bishop preached. On presentation by the Rev. William Pinkney of St. Matthew's and Zion Parishes, Prince George county, the Rev. Lorenzo Septimus Russell, Deacon, Rector-elect of St. Phillip's Parish, Prince George and Anne Arundel counties, was admitted to the holy order of Priesthood; the Rev. Messrs. Pinkney, Waters, and Young, assisting in the imposition of hands.—*Ibid.*

AN HONEST EDITOR.—We have amused ourselves for some time past in watching the admirable coolness with which the Editor of the Boston *Christian Witness* appropriates our foreign items, when they happen to suit his fancy, and gravely credits them to papers which he never reads or sees. A week or two since, he seized upon the list of English ordinations during the Trinity season, which we had made out with considerable trouble, and credits it to *nobody*, thereby exhibiting the greatness of his modesty as well as industry. We will suggest that he alter the date of the Bishop of Tuam's ordination, to July 20th., and that of the Bishop of Kilmore to *Trinity Sunday*. Our printer in correcting the revise, changed the wrong line. Our honest clerical friend must look out for ear-marks.

CLERICAL CHANGES.

The Rev. David Caldwell has been received into the Diocese of Maryland, by Letters Dimissory from the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Virginia, upon invitation from Christ Church, Georgetown, D. C.

The Rev. John Neely has been transferred to the Diocese of Georgia, by Letters Dimissory to the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese. P. O., Augusta, Ga.

The Rev. David Kerr has been called to the Rectorship of Rock Creek Parish, D. C., and has accepted the call. P. O., Washington, D. C.

The Rev. Henry W. Woods has been transferred to the Diocese of Massachusetts, by Letters Dimissory to the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese. P. O., Lower Newton Falls, Mass.

The Rev. Wm. H. Hart has been compelled, by ill-health, to resign the Rectorship of St. Andrew's Church, Walden, Orange co.

Died.

In Pittsford, Monroe county, Sept. 16th., Elizabeth Brown, aged 22 years, third daughter of the late Rev. William Thompson, of Rye, Westchester county, N. Y.

In the life, and in the death of this young lady, was fully exemplified the prints of unostentatious piety. She almost lived in the Church, by a constant attendance upon its holy ordinances and its hallowing services. The eye of faith goes beyond the "earthly tabernacle of this house," which was tried with sickness and suffering, to that heavenly abode, where, in the sweet communion of her saintly Father, her bright spirit is clothed with the mantle of the blessed Saints in light. ***

Notices.

NEW YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER-BOOK SOCIETY.

An Election for Officers and Managers of this Society for the ensuing year will be held at the Sunday School room of St. John's chapel, on Tuesday evening next, the 7th of October, at 7 o'clock.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY.

An election for Officers and Trustees of this Society for the ensuing year, will be held at the Sunday School room of St. John's chapel, on Tuesday evening next, the 7th of October, at 7 o'clock.

MISSIONARY COMMITTEE OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The members elected by the Convention will assemble on Tuesday evening next, at 7 o'clock at the Sunay School room of St. John's chapel, to organize.

Oct. 3, 1851.

NEW YORK ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Society will be held at St. Paul's Sunday School Rooms, on Monday evening, October 6th.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Clergy of Fairfield County will be held in the Parish of Christ Church, Greenwich, on Tuesday, the 7th of October next. The first service will be on Tuesday at 4 P. M.

W. WHITE BRONSON, Secretary.

Danbury, Sept. 23.

☞ On Sunday morning next, a sermon will be preached in St. Paul's Chapel, and on Sunday afternoon, in St. John's Chapel, by the Bishop of Frederickton, New Brunswick, and a collection made in behalf of the Church in that Province. It is earnestly hoped that sympathy for the wants and affectionate concern for the welfare of this branch of our communion, may render the appeal effectual.

FREE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector.

No. 5 Chatham Hall, Post Office Block, Chatham Square Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Oct. 4—tf

⁂ The next Session of the Gen. Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church will commence on Monday, Oct. 6th. Candidates for admission who are not Bachelors of Arts are expected to produce a certificate from their Bishop that they are Candidates for Holy Orders with full *literary* qualifications, or a satisfactory certificate of classical and scientific attainments. Those who have not been admitted as Candidates for Orders must also bring testimonials of moral and religious character. *All* applicants for admission must stand an examination on the Primary Elements of the Hebrew Tongue; on the Greek Grammar, and the original Text of the Gospels and the Acts; and on the Rules and Principles of English Composition, with a specimen of Composition. The students and candidates for admission are requested to assemble in the Chapel at 9 o'clock A. M., of the day above specified.

(Signed,) BENJ. I. HAIGHT.

Chelsea Square, N. Y., Aug. 25.] Dean of Faculty.

SCHOOL. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

The Winter term of the Misses Edwards' Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will commence on Wednesday, Oct. 1st.

New Haven, Sept. 15, 1851—3t$

Acknowledgments.

DOMESTIC MISSIONS.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, since Sept. 8, viz:

St James, Goshen, N Y, 49 81, S S, 3 25; St Stephens, Richfield, Ct, 10 20; Christ, Rye, N Y, 41 38; St James, Hyde Park, N Y, 20; Trinity, Lansingburgh, N Y, 20; J H Earle, for the Oregon Mission, 22; Trinity, Columbus, Ga, member of Sewing Soc, 5, communicant, 1; Trinity, Albany, N Y, for Wis, 7 15; Christ, Chester, N Y, 1 61; Christ, Duanesburgh, N Y, 6; total, 190 40.

THOMAS N. STANFORD, Treas.,

New York, Sept 30, 1851. 137 Broadway

NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY.

The Treasurer announces the receipt of the following sums since his report of the 24th inst.

Christ, Tarrytown, 26 53; Christ, Patterson, 2 20; St James, Hyde Park, 10; Trinity, Lansingburgh, 5; St Peters, Lithgow, 5; St Stephens, N Y, 25; Rev Hewlett R Peters, don, 2 50; Grace, Cherry Valley, 4; St Michaels, Rev T McC Peters, 12; total, 92 23.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by

THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treas'r and Agt.

New York, Oct. 1, 1851. 20 John street.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL TRACT SOCIETY

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums since the 24th inst.

Christ, Tarrytown, 21 89; St James, Hyde Park, 10; Trinity, Lansingburgh, 5; Rev H R Peters, Ogdensburgh, don, 2 50; Miss Cecilia Butler to constitute her a life member, 10; total, 49 39.

Donations and subscriptions thankfully received by

THOMAS C. BUTLER, Treas'r and Agt.,

New York, Oct 1, 1851. 20 John street.

PASTORAL AID SOCIETY IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW YORK.

The treasurer of the Society acknowledges the receipt of the following sums:

St Johns, Troy, col, 27 69; St Thomas, Rev Dr Whitehouse,—Jasper Grosvenor, 100, Archibald Russell, 100, Mrs Wm M Johnson, 100, Mrs Moore, 50,—350; total, 377 69.

WM. A, SPENCER.

Treasurer.

Sep 24, 1851. 49 Chambers st.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGION AND LEARNING &c.

The Treasurer respectfully acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions, in aid of the Education Fund of the Diocese, being all that has been received since 4th Aug. last.

St Pauls, Flatbush, 2; Christ, Marlborough, 1 50; St Luke's, Somers, W Co, 2 62; St James, North Salem, 2; Christ Tarrytown, 17 64; St Michaels, N Y, 12; J H S, Brooklyn, 1; Treas of Convention for amount of collection in St John's ch, 84 85; total 123 61.

JAMES F. DE PEYSTER, Treas.

127 Front-st., corner of Maiden Lane.

New York, Sept. 30, 1851.

To Merchants.

THE ADVERTISER, a young man, twenty-one years of age, desirous of preparing for Holy Orders, in connection with his clerkly labors, wishes to obtain a situation, that will not require more than 8 hours of his time, daily.

He has, for more than six years past, been engaged in mercantile business, in this city,—the last four, as Assistant Bookkeeper. He is quick and correct at figures, understands the general routine of business, and is conversant with foreign measures and currencies.

Unexceptionable references given as to character and business capacity.

A note, addressed "Lee," Churchman Office, will be attended to promptly.

Oct. 4, 1851—tf

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, No. 386, 12½ cents.

CONTENTS.

1. Fatal Accidents; How far Preventible, *Edinburgh Review*.
2. My Novel; or Varieties in English Life, *Blackwood's Magazine*.
3. Interviews with Kossuth, *Commircial Advertiser*.
4. Imaginary Conversation at Rome, *Examener*.
5. Smithfield Market, *Chambers' Journal*.
6. Germany, *Morn. Chronicle*.
7. Passage by Nicaragua, *Times*.
8. Descent of Mont Blanc, *Do*.
9. Death of Judge Woodbury, *N. Y. Tribune*.
10. Death of James Fennimore Cooper, *N. Y. Eve. Post & Tribune*.
11. Home for the Colored Man, *N. Y. Eve. Post*.
12. Reflection for Abolitionism, *New Orleans Picayune*.
13. Nahant, *N. Y. Tribune*.
14. Week in Jutland, *Morn. Chronicle*.

With poetry and short articles.

☞ A New Volume has just commenced. ☜

Published weekly at six dollars a year by

E. LITTELL & CO., Boston.

And sold by DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, New York.

CHURCH ALMANAC for 1852 is in Press, and will be published in a few days, with a Clergy List as usual. To it will be appended THE CHURCH ALMANAC ADVERTISER, Containing sixteen pages of valuable information.

Orders to be addressed to

THOMAS C. BUTLER,

Agent P. E. Tract Society,

20 John St.

A GRADUATE Of Columbia College, New York, of the degree of A. M., who has been engaged for several years, as Classical Tutor, in an Eastern College, is desirous of obtaining a permanent situation, principally as Classical Instructor, in some college or other educational establishment. The best of references and testimonials given. Address at this office, ALEPH. 1t$

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Scarsdale, Westchester County, New York.

Rev. W. W. Olssen, A.M., Prin.

FALL TERM Of this Institution will commence on Monday, 2d of November next. The place is remarkably healthy and of easy access from New York city, being at a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad

For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., application may be made to the principal at Scarsdale, or at the Churchman office, No. 12 John St. or D. Appleton, 200 Broadway.

Oct. 4, 1851.—tf

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG MEN, Of much experience in teaching, who will give satisfactory reference, one a graduate of Harvard and the other of Yale College, want situations as Tutors, either in private families in New York City or to travel abroad.

Address Horatius, Box 340, Cambridge, Mass.

Oct. 4, 1851—6t$

TEACHER.

A MEMBER Of the Episcopal Church, an A. M. of the University of Dublin, desires an engagement, as Classical or Mathematical Teacher, in a respectable college or other educational institution. Advertiser has taught during the last two years in an Eastern college, and will furnish the very highest testimonials of moral character, scholarship, and ability to teach.

Address Magister, Churchman office. 1t$

MOUNT ALBAN INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION Is very pleasantly situated on the Georgetown Heights; the prospect from it embracing the city of Washington, the Potomac for some miles, and the town of Alexandria. It is designed to a limited number of boys the benefit of a good, practical, christian education. It seeks to combine the advantages of thorough academical instruction with the proper discipline of a christian home.

The next regular session will begin November 1. Parents who for any cause desire an earlier admission may confer with the Rector.

Applications for admission of pupils, or for further information, may be addressed to Rev. Anthony Ten Broeck, Georgetown, D. C.

Oct. 4, 1851—4t

A LADY Wishes to obtain a situation as Governess. She has had much experience and can show unexceptionable testimonials. A home in a family of the P. E. Church particularly desirable. Address W. R. Union Post Office, N. Y. Sept 20—3t$

Poetry.

From the Evening Post.

Day Break.

BY GEORGE T. RIDER.

I wandered forth at early day,
The dawn was looking o'er the hill,
And from a mountain dingle gray
Came singing along a merry rill;
I wandered with the rill along
Busy with thought—the rill with song;
It rambled with me through meadow and grove
With morning and itself in love.

The robin flew from her spray away,
For the robin loved the early day;
And the cadence that fell from her throbbing breast
Woke silvery echoes from their rest;
I blessed the bird and her melody—
The wildwood joy of her matin hymn;
As the lay stole softly down the sky,
Like far spent music of seraphin.

And the flowers that blossomed by the way
Smiled blessing on the early day—
Breathing rich odors on the air
Like the incense of an early prayer;
The pensive night had just flown by,
She had gathered pearls from the dewy sky,
And sprinkled the flowers with starry gems
That blazed like elfin diadems;
When the tiring was done she hurried along,
For she heard the bird at his matin song;
Happy at heart, for the jocund day
Would smile on the flowers she left by the way.

I heard in my heart the song of the rill—
And I felt the day-spring over the hill—
The robin's song from the dewy tree
Dwelt on my heart strings dreamily;
Sweet opening flowers perfumed the air,
For the budding hopes of youth were there;
My heart swelled forth in a hymn of praise
As the MEMNON sang in the morning rays:
With rill and bird, and flowers by the way,
My heart sung greeting to life's young day.

Selected Matter.

From the N. Y. Daily Times.

Earthquake in Naples.---Great Loss of Life.

The *National Intelligencer* of yesterday, publishes a letter from Hon. E. Joy Morris, U. S. Charge at Naples, descriptive of the terrible earthquake which occurred in the western portion of that Kingdom, on the 14th ult. It is supposed that the loss of life will amount to more than *two thousand five hundred souls.*

The communication from Mr. Morris gives the following particulars of this lamentable event, more full than have appeared elsewhere:

To the Editors of the Washington Republic:

On the 14th ult. the western portion of the continental part of this kingdom, from the northern confines of Calabria to the Roman frontier, was agitated by several calamitous shocks of earthquake. This convulsion appears to have had its origin in the volcanic region of Mount Volture, about one hundred miles to the southeast of Naples. It is a detached and isolated eminence, three thousand feet in elvation, rising at the point where the Appennine chain terminates, on the borders of Basilicala and Apulia; its slope and summits are broken into numerous craters, of the vitality of which no record exists, but which yet bear unmistakable evidences of eruptive violence at some remote period.

The city of Melfi, separated from Mount Volture by a deep ravine, is built upon the summit of a hill, the composition of which is grey lava, intersected by strata of travertine upon layers of ashes, sand, tufa, and decomposed stalactites, all denoting the site of an extinct or dormant volcano. Previous to the first shock a small stream which runs near the town suddenly disappeared and the shepherds on the mountain were alarmed by loud rumbling noises beneath their feet. The monks of an adjoining convent, admonished by these phenomena, escaped from their building almost at the moment it was rent in twain. At the first shock, Melfi, which contains ten thousand inhabitants, was *prostrated in the dust*, nothing but a few crumbling walls surviving the general ruin. An unknown number of its inhabitants were buried under the falling mass of fabrics; up to the present moment seven hundred dead bodies have been disinterred, and others are constantly being found; more than two hundred persons lie in an adjacent hospital, suffering under grievous wounds, while many have been dug out alive from the ruins. Among others, a female infant, a year old, after lying buried for two days, was brought out living and unharmed, and restored to its afflicted mother, widowed by this same calamity.

The neighboring towns of Atella, Rionero, Barile, and Rapolla, are sufferers by the same convulsion. Rionero is a general wreck, not a sound house remaining—more than a hundred persons have perished, and as many have been maimed or wounded. In Barile, the only edifice not entirely destroyed is the orphan asylum, while the discovered dead amount to about one hundred and fifty. In the *commune* of Bari, the towns of Cerato, Minervino, Spinazola, Andria, and Trani, were all injured more or less. In Canosa, the ancient *Canosium*, founded by Diomed, and whose walls once enclosed a circuit of sixteen miles, three hundred and seventy-six houses were thrown down. At the last reports the shocks around Mt. Volture continued, and one-half of the city of Venosa, the ancient Venusia, containing six thousand inhabitants, and celebrated as the birthplace of Horace, was destroyed. The mountain provinces of the Abruzzi and of Calabria, where the earthquake of 1782 destroyed three hundred cities, and buried thirty thousand human beings, have thus far escaped.

The recent earthquake commenced with a sharp concussion, which was succeeded by an undulatory movement, the first shock being about sixty seconds in duration. At Melfi there were six shocks, the first at 2¼ P. M., the second at 3¼, the third at 4¼, the fourth at 10 P. M., the fifth at 3 A. M., and the sixth at 7 A. M.

At my summer residence in the country, eighty miles from Melfi, the house shook to its foundations; and, such was the vibration, that it was difficult to ascend the staircase. For ten minutes previous, the house-dog howled in most dismal tones, the chickens cackled and hurried about as if fleeing from some anticipated danger; and a pair of turkeys rose in the air and flew around the house screaming as if seized by secret terror, while all the dogs in the neighborhood were in full bay. No damage was done at La Cava, or at Naples, beyond slight cracks in the old walls.

All eyes are now turned upon Vesuvius as the safety-valve, through which the struggling subterranean fires and steam may find a safe vent; and it is generally supposed that an eruption is imminent, although no local signs are yet apparent. The whole country, from Naples to Reggio and the Straits of Messina, is a volcanic region, forming that great viaduct of fire which flows from Ætna to Vesuvius. Stromboli, in the Lipara group, which has been burning for three hundred years before the Christian era down to the present time, is one of the escape-pipes of this field of submarine and subterranean combustion, but it is inadequate to those great occasions when the gases of the over-charged earth seek a vent; Vesuvius or Ætna are almost equal to such emergencies.

It is a curious fact that the apparently extinct volcanoes often produce the greatest devastation. Vesuvius was silent for an immemorial period down to A. D. 79, the date of the destruction of Herculaneum and Pompeii. After a long interval of slumber, Mount Epomeo in Ischia, burst out, A. D. 1301, and covered the whole island with a deluge of lava; and 1538, Monte Nuovo, in the Campi Phlegrai, in thirty-six hours rose from the bowels of the earth to a height of four hundred and forty feet, near the site of an old crater. The Solfaterra, in the same vicinity, continues to smoke, while the twenty-six craters around it, superficially judging, are extinct. It would be a rash prediction, however, to make, that they will never return to life so long as the smoke issuing from the Solfaterra indicates the existence of a bed of living fire around their foundations. From the formation of this latter crater, a theory of volcanic action may be deduced, which, whether just or not, possesses some plausibility. From forty to fifty feet below the surface of the Solfaterra, in sinking pits for sulphur, boiling water is always found, which heats the sand up to the surface, as any one may test, by collecting a handful; and it also has the effect, with the underlying heat, to boil the water in the alum vats, sunk a few feet in the earth. Steam and smoke are constantly issuing from the summits of the hills around the crater, as well as from a large cavity at their base, all indicating that the earthy strata rests upon a lake of water, beneath which is a fiery furnace. This probably is the formation of Vesuvius and all other volcanoes, which, if it be the case, may explain their eruptions by the agency of these subterranean waters heated into steam, and, when choked or overcharged from distant and communicating sources of combustion, bursting like a boiler, and furiously exploding into the air the superincumbent mass and their obstructing contents. This supposition derives some support from the fact that boiling water is always ejected in eruptions.

The loss of life from the earthquake of the 14th ult, it is supposed, will amount to more than two thousand five hundred souls. Every effort is making by the proper authorities to mitigate the calamity, and the government has already contributed ten thousand ducats to the relief of the survivors. It is to be hoped that fresh disasters may not arise, but serious apprehensions will be felt on the subject until Ætna or Vesuvius get into action.

Truly yours, EDWARD JOY MORRIS.

St. Augustine's College.

We are glad to learn that, although a comparatively short period has elapsed since the opening of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, for the reception of students, it has already sent forth one laborer, for the work of the Church in the colonies. The authorities of the college felt that the departure of the *first* student from its walls formed an epoch in its history, and they accordingly wished to impart a certain solemnity to the proceedings. On Saturday, the 30th, the members re-assembled after the long vacation, when the Rev. A. P. Moor, M. A., Fellow of the College, was admitted Sub-Warden, and the Rev. George Herbert Curteis, M. A., Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford, was elected a Fellow. On Sunday, during morning service, after the Nicene Creed, the Warden read from the steps of the altar the letters commendatory of Charles Joseph Gillett, prefect and student of the College, who was about to proceed to the diocese of Sydney, and delivered them to Mr. Gillett. He afterwards preached an admirable sermon, taking his text from Acts xiii, 1–4. Nearly the entire congregation partook of the Holy Communion. On Sunday evening, there was a gathering in the hall, when the Rev. W. H. Walsh, incumbent of Christ Church, Sydney, delivered an address to Mr. Gillett, expressing the paternal affection with which the Bishop of Sydney would greet the first student from St. Augustine's. The Warden then gave Mr. Gillett his parting benediction, concluding with an affectionate grasp of the hand, and the words, "Go, and God be with you." From the hall, all the party proceeded to evening service in the chapel, and separated soon after ten. Thus ended the proceedings of a day which was of deep interest to all who were privileged to be present. It may be regarded as an auspicious omen for this infant institution, the object of so many hopes and prayers, that its first missionary is to leave its walls in the year when the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel is celebrating its third jubilee, and inviting the especial intercessions of all who love the Church of England throughout the universe, on behalf of its world-wide operations. Mr. Gillett has received from the Land and Colonization Commissioners an appointment to the important post of religious instructor to an emigrant ship, which is to sail for Sydney forthwith.—*Guardian.*

We have to record, with pleasure, this week, four new memorial windows, placed in churches in different parts of the kingdom, showing how generally those beautiful and appropriate memorials in commemoration of the dead are being adopted:

1. "In Wexford Cathedral, to the late Dean Merewether, has just been placed in the central one of the five lancet windows at the east end of the Lodge Chapel. The pictorial subjects are in circles, surrounded with tracery, and represent scenes from the life of our Saviour, the upper one being the Last Supper.

2. "In the parish church of St. Thomas, Portsmouth, a gift from Mrs. Henville, widow of the late Rev. C. B. Henville, who for many years officiated as vicar in the above church. The lower compartment represents our Saviour and the Apostle St. Thomas, and in the centre is depicted the ascension of Christ; at the bottom is an inscription commemorative of the purpose for which it was erected.

3. "In the east aisle of the south transept, in Melton church, the gift of John Keal Esq., surgeon, Melton, and the work of Mr. Hardman, Birmingham. The design is most elegant, and includes four full-length figures, representing Saints Luke, Paul, James, and John, and is interspersed with rich Gothic tracery. The following inscription appears below: Mary Christian Keal, the wife of John Keal, who died Nov. 7, 1849, aged 54. "Dead in Christ." A smaller new window, over the south door, also shows a finely wrought figure of our Saviour in stained glass.

4. "In Trinity church, Chesterfield, by Mr. Robert Stephenson, in memory of his father. Each light, of a triplet designed by Warrington, is enclosed by a rich border, and the general ground is massive ruby, on which is displayed flowering scroll-work of the character so peculiar to this period, and which prevails in the A'Becket glass in Canterbury Cathedral. In the midst of these geometrical forms are marginally developed, so as to create panels of various congenial forms, all of which are filled with Mosaics and monograms of the initials of the memorialized. The chief panels are, however, filled with Scripture subjects. The inscription at the foot of the centre window is as follows: 'Memorial to George Stephenson, C. E., died August 12, 1848, aged 68 years.'—*Guardian.*

The *Times* published on Friday the following paragraph, heading it "The Archbishop of Canterbury and the High Church party.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury has, for some timo past, been in communication with several clergymen in his diocese, in reference to the manner in which they are in the habit of conducting the ordinary services of the Church. It appears that the clergymen alluded to, practice many of the ceremonies for which the Bishop of London recently condemned Mr. Bennett; such, for example, as having lights on the altar during morning prayer, preaching in the surplice, intoning the prayers, and turning from the congregation during certain portions of the services. To these practices, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury objects, as contrary to the Book of Common Prayer, and in the communication already made has peremptorily ordered their discontinuance. In most of the cases which have come under his Grace's notice, the clergymen to whom his instructions have been addressed, have merely acknowledged the receipt of the letters addressed to them, and have persevered in the practices which the Archbishop considers objectionable. His Grace has, therefore, determined on issuing monitions against the offending parties, and they will be served forthwith by the officer of the Ecclesiastical Court. If, after the receipt of the monitions, the clergymen alluded to persist in the course they have so long practised, his Grace has determined on citing them into his court, in order to bring the disputed question to a final issue."—*Guardian.*

There is a report that the Duke of Norfolk, (an hereditary Romanist) is about to renounce the errors and schisms of Romanism, and to join the Church. The *Standard* states that her Grace, the Duchess, and one of her daughters, attended their parish Church last Sunday.—*English Churchman.*

The Rev. Owen Emery Vidall, Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Arlington, Sussex, has been nominated, and is willing to go out, as the first Bishop of Sierra Leone. The Archbishop of Canterbury and Her Majesty's Government have signified their consent to Mr. Vidal's consecration, if a moderate endowment can be secured.—*Ibid.*

We are informed that the report of the immediate foundation of a Bishopric of Borneo, and the probable appointment of a certain gentleman [Rev. Mr. Childe,] as the first occupier of the see, is incorrect.—*Guardian.*

JUST PUBLISHED.

ANGELOLOGY.----Remarks and Reflections touching the agency and ministration of Holy Angels, with reference to their History, Rank, Titles, Attributes, Characteristics, Residence, Society, Employment, and Pursuits. By George Clayton, Jr., 1 neat vol, 12mo., with 13 engravings, $1 25.

Published and for sale by
HENRY KERNOT,
Sept 24–4t 633 Broadway.

ST. THOMAS'S HALL, New Windsor, Orange Co., N. Y. Rev. Reuben Riley, Rector.

This Institution will commence its Winter Session on the First Moonday in November next.

The charge for the Scholastic year of ten months, is $250, payable in advance—viz: $125 on the first Monday in November, the beginning of the Winter Session, and $125 on the first Monday in May, the beginning of the Summer Session. This charge includes Tuition, Board, Lodging, Washing, Mending, Fuel and Lights.

Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Books, Stationery, and Medical attendance, are separate charges.

When two Pupils are sent from the same family, the charge will be $200 each; when three pupils are sent from the same family, $175, each.

The months of April and October are the Vacations.—To those Boys who remain in the Institution during vacation, there will be an additional charge of $12 for Board.

Pupils will be received at any period of the Scholastic year and charged from the date of entrance.

Post Office, Newburgh. Sept 13–2m

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 95 Mercer Street, will be re-opened on Monday, 8th September next. Circulars can be obtained at the bookstore of Robert Carter, & Brothers, 289 Broadway.

This school will be removed in November next to the building now erecting in West Fourteenth st., No. 71.

The course of instruction heretofore pursued for so many years, will be continued. Young gentlemen intended either for College or Commercial life, can obtain the requisite preparation.

Sept. 13, 4 T. WM. FORREST, Principal.

CHURCH ORGANS.

HENRY ERBEN, 172 CENTRE ST., Offers the following organs for sale at reduced prices:

A second-hand English Organ with two sets of keys, and one-a-half octaves of pedal keys, in an elegant mahogany case, 17 feet high, 12 feet 9 inches wide, and 5 feet 7 inches deep, with 13 stops.

Two organs, with 10 stops each, in Gothic, and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 8 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Four organs, with 5 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 4 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Six organs, with 3 stops each, in Gothic and Grecian cases. Two elegant Gothic rosewood parlor organs. Two Grecian parlor organs.

Four second-hand organs, for sale or to hire.

For further particulars, enquire at the Manufactory.

New York, Sept. 6, 1851.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW VOLUME Of Religious Lyrics called POEMS by a Priest. (Rev. William Augustus White,) Salisbury, Md, King & Baird, Printers, Philad.

Also the other works of the same author:

LYRICS by W. A. W. and FOLLOWING JESUS and Other Poems. For sale by
STANFORD & SWORDS,
Church Publishing House,
Sep 20–3t$ 137 Broadway.

STATE OF NEW YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
Albany, August 27, 1851. }

TO the SHERIFF of the CITY and COUNTY of NEW YORK: SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election, to be held in this State, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Samuel A. Foot.

A Secretary of State, in the place of Christopher Morgan.

A Comptroller, in the place of Philo C. Fuller.

A State Treasurer, in the place of Alvah Hunt.

An Attorney General, in the place of Levi S. Chatfield.

A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Hezekiah C. Seymour.

A Canal Commisioner, in the place of Charles Cook.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Alexander H. Wells.

All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Conrt, for the First Judicial District, in the place of James G. King, whose term of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Senator for the IIId, IVth, Vth, and VIth Senate Districts, in the place of Richard S. Williams, Clarkson Crolius, James W. Beekman, and Edwin D. Morgan, whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next.

County officers to be elected for said county:

Sixteen Members of Assembly.

A Register, in the place of Cornelius V. Anderson.

A Recorder, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.

Two Judges of the Superior Court, in the place of Thos. J. Oakley and John L. Mason.

A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Daniel P. Ingraham.

A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford.

A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of Jacob L. Dodge.

Two Governors of the Alms-House, in the place of Simeon Draper and Francis R. Tillou.

All whose terms of service will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, there is to be elected a Justice for each of the six Judicial Districts, into which the City of New York is districted, pursuant to Chapter 514, Laws of 1851.

Yours respectfully,
CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 28, 1851.—I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the notice of the General Election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, received this day, from the Hon. Christopher Morgan, Secretary of State.

THOMAS CARNLEY,
Sep27—6t Sheriff of the City and County of New York.

BUNNELL & PRICE will publish this day, pursuant to a resolution of the Missionary Committee, by Rev. John Frederick Schroeder, D.D., A CHART OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK, exhibiting in a map of the 31 counties in the Diocese all the places where are situated its Churches and Missionary Stations, and also furnishing, in a series of Tabular Views, the name and place of each Church and Station, the names of towns in which there are no Churches, nor Stations, the population of each town and county at five successive periods during the last 25 years, the number of Clergymen at twenty-two successive periods, from the time of the origin of the Diocese; the number of Parishes at twelve successive periods during the last 33 years, and Biographical and Chronological Records relating to Birth, Ekucation, Ministry, Consecration and Episcopate of each of the Bishops of the Diocese.

Price $1 50 in colored sheets; $2 mounted, colored and varnished.
BUNNELL PRICE, Publishers,
121 Fulton st., N. Y.

N. B. The Evergreen for September also ready, 18d per no. Subscription $2 per annum in advance.

Sept. 6—tf

ENCAUSTIC TILES for Floors of Churches, Public Buildings and Dwellings.

The patterns are various; some of the richly inlaid ones being copies from the Cathedrals, and comprising Emblems, and effigies of the Evangelists, &c. Various patterns may be seen permanently laid down at the store of the Subscribers, by whom they are kept on had for sale.

MILLER, COATES & YOULE,
July 26-6m 279 Pearl st., N.Y.

CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES, PUBLIC Buildings, Railroad Stations, &c.—The undersigned having succeeded in counteracting, effectually, the influence of the changes of temperature upon the pendulum, and introduced a new regulator, by which great accuracy of time is produced, also the retaining power (which keeps the clock going while being wound) are prepared to funish Clocks superior to any made in the United States. Ample opportunity will be afforded to test their performance, and those not proving satisfactory when completed, may be rejected. Astronomical Clocks made and warranted equal to ano imported.

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Sept 6, 1851—1yr$

REPORT FOR AUG., of the New York Life Insurance Company, 106 Broadway. This institution during the month of August, 1851, has issued Ninety-six new policies, viz:

To Merchants	29	To Manufacturers	5
Lawyers	3	Mechanics	11
Clerks	7	Agents	4
Farmers	5	Clergymen	3
Ladies	1	Machinists	2
Physicians	4	Public Officers	2
Hotel Keepers	3	Planters	0
Builder	0	Navigators	0
Teachers	3	Others	16
	55		41

Total for the month, 96
Whole number of policies issued by the Company, 7401
Accumulated capital,
$360,000,
which is principally invested in New York and United States Stocks.

Dividends are declared annually on all policies issued for the whole term of life, and have always been 50 or 40 per cent.

PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary. MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
C. K. Bogert, M.D.; George Wilkes, M.D., Medical Examiners.

CHURCH SCHOOL.---ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and FRENCH INSTRUCTION.
190 West 19th St., third house from 8th Avenue.

Six Teachers are now employed in this Institution. Two in the English Departments; a teacher of Classics and Mathematics; a Professor of the French and Italian Languages; a teacher of Drawing and Ornamental Penmanship; a teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music.

TERMS.

Boarders, $200 per year. Day pupils, $25, $50, and $100, according to studies pursued. School year begins Sept. 8th, 1851, and ends July 17th, 1852. Pupils can enter at any time, and as young as parents desire.

VISITORS:
Rev. Samuel Seabury, D. D.,
Rev. Eli H. Canfield.

PATRONS:

Floyd Smith, Wm G Wisner, Edward Roome, E B Sutton, John Lynde, Thos Cumming, Kingsbridge; E P Torrey, Jersey City; J R Onderdonk, Elizabethtown; John Mott, John M Stuart, O P Well, M D, J Stuart Gwynne, J Gilbert, M D, D R Hutchison, Brooklyn; Christopher S Bourne, Wm Porter, John Tait, S S Hinman, and others whose names and further particulars can be seen on the Circulars.

P. S. Churchmen of New York and vicinity are respectfully invited to visit this school.

WM. B. STOUGHTON, Principal.
Sept. 6–6t

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,
Washington County, Md.
(The Diocesan College of the Prot. Episcopal Church.)

THE TENTH ANNUAL SESSION, will open on Monday, October 6, 1851, and continue until the next "Commencement day," the last Thursday in July, 1852. New students are recommended to enter at the opening of the session, but are received at any time they apply, and the charge is estimated from the date of their entrance.

THE COLLEGE

has the usual number of classes, and affords all the opportunities for a complete education, and at the successful termination of the Collegiate course, confers on its graduates the usual academical degrees.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

immediately adjoining the College, and under the supervision of the Rector, but under distinct discipline, receives lads at the beginning of their academical course, and prepares them for the Collegiate classes.

The oversight and direction of the Professors of the College, secure special advantages to the pupils in the Grammar School.

IN THE MERCANTILE CLASSES,

the study of the Greek Language is omitted and its place supplied by additional studies in Modern Languages, Book Keeping, &c.

The situation of the College is entirely healthful, and by its distance from towns and villages, very favorable to good morals and order.

"Kemp Hall," a new building, 90 feet by 40, will be ready for occupation in the course of the next session. In addition to the former corps of Professors, the Trustees have recently appointed Hugh Davey Evans, LL. D., Lecturer on Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, and John H. Alexander, LL. D., Lecturer on Physics and Chemistry.

The whole annual charge (the same in the College and Grammar School), for the session of ten months, is two hundred and twenty-five dollars, payable semi-annually in advance.

Applications for admission, to be made to
REV. JOHN B KERFOOT, D.D., Rector,
Aug 23-8t College of St James P. O., Maryland.

HOOPER'S CHURCH BELLS.

THE Subscribers, agents for these Celebrated Bells, offer them at a reduction from former prices. The large number of heavy Bells furnished from this foundry during the past year, for almost every State in the Union, is sufficient guarantee for their sweet, melodious and deep tones in which they are unrivalled. The fire bell at Brooklyn, weighing near 7700lbs, is from this foundry, and one is now being cast for this city, to weigh 20,000lbs, by far the largest ever cast in this country. They are warranted to give satisfaction in all cases, or may be returned. Factory and Steamboat Bells of all sizes.

BALDWIN & MANY,
July 26-tf 49 John st, corner Dutch.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS. "Employers' and Servants' Protective Agency." The superintendent of the above Institution is desirous of making known to the Clergy and its Patron's generally, that the Office is removed from 66 Walker Street to the New York Public School Society's Building, 148 Grand street, 2d Block east of Broadway. The object of this Institution is to supply Private Families with good and efficient Servants, having testimonials properly as certained and certified. jne

MOUNT OLIVET CEMETERY.

AN INCORPORATED INSTITUTION, in readiness for interment, embracing a desirable tract of land of great diversity of surface and beauty of scenery, near Maspeth, Long Island, 3½ miles from the Williamsburgh ferries; conveyance by omnibus over the planked road to Newtown.

Price $50, and $5 for grading for lots of 20 by 16 feet. Half plats and lots of other dimensions, in proportion. Usual charge for openings.

Maps in the hands of the Sextons generally of the Protestant Episcopal Churches, and of the principal Undertakers.

Applications may be made to JAMES HENRY, Keeper of the Cemetery, or at the office of the Cemetery, No. 42 South Seventh street, near Peck Slip Ferry, Williamsburgh. June 28, 1851.-tf.

CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.

THE Trustees of this new Cemetery give notide that they have prepared for interments a part of their extensive grounds situated at the head of Bushwick Avenue, a few rods north of the Toll Gate, on the Jamaica Turnpike, directly east from Brooklyn, and about three miles from Peck Slip Ferry, at Williamsburgh.

The Association has been organized under the General Act of 1847—"To Incorporate Rural Cemeteries." A map of the grounds now offered for sale, has been placed on the file in the Clerk's office.

The lodge and gateway, tasteful and massive stone structures, lie a short distance to the left of Division Avenue. When the visitor has once entered the high rustic enclosure to the grounds, the variety of woodland and lawn, the winding avenues, the chapel, (a structure in the Norman style with a tower of 80 feet) the lakes and the ocean, constitute some of the striking features of the place.

Application for lots, or information, may be made to the General Agent at the Office in the Freeman Buildings, opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, or to Charles Henry, Agent, 290 Broadway, second door north of "Stewarts," or H. Payson, Peck Slip Ferry, Williamsburgh.

Trustees—Hon Luther Bradish, Hon Edward Copland, Wm B Crosby, Esq, Hon Samuel E Johnson, A P Cumings, Rosewell Graves, Henry L Cothral.

Officers—Hon Luther Bradish, President; Hon Edward Copland, Vice President; Wm B Crosby, Vice President; Newell Woolsey, Treasurer; Roswell Graves, Topographer; A J Downing, Rural Architect; William C Prime, Counsel; George Hall, General Agent.

Chaplains—Rev Gardiner Spring, DD; Rev N Bangs, D D; Rev Thomas Dewitt, DD; Rev Samuel H Cox, DD; Rev Spencer H Cone, DD; Samuel R Johnson, DD.

Published and for sale by

THE GENERAL PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, Depository No. 20 John street, New York:

BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION,

Union Primer	per hundred,	$2 00
Prot. Epis. Sunday School Book, No. 1	"	1 25
" " " " No. 2	"	1 50
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" " " " No. 4	"	8 50
Questions on the Sunday School Books	"	4 00
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Beaven's Help to Catechizing	"	6 00
Lloyd's Catechism on the Evidences of the Bible	"	2 50
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Bible Companion, vol. 1, Old Testament	"	18 00
" " " 2, New "	"	20 00
Quest. on St. Matthew, part 1, stiff cov.	"	6 00
" " 2, "	"	6 00
" " 3, "	"	6 00
Questions on the Acts,	"	6 00
" " 2, "	"	6 00
" " 3, "	"	5 00

NEW BOOKS OF INSTRUCTION:

"QUESTIONS ON THE BOOK OF GENESIS," Parts I. II. Price $6 per hundred each.

These Questions are found to give very general satisfaction. They are recommended by several of our Bishops who have examined them. The series is to be continued, and will be followed by "Questions on the Book of Exodus."

THE CHURCH CATECHISM SIMPLIFIED BY QUESTION AND ANSWER; by a Member of the Diocese of South Carolina. Price $3 per hundred.

In its adaptation to the simplest minds, this book is believed to have no superior among the Catechetical books now in use.

SCRIPTURE READING LESSONS FOR YOUNG CHILDREN, Part I $5, Part II. $6, Part III. $5 per hundred, or the three parts in one volume, half morocco, at $25 per hundred.

"These pages are intended to teach children about Jesus Christ. To do this it was necessary to give a short account of man's creation in innocence, and of his fall into sin. For, without knowing something of these, the coming of the Saviour cannot be understood. And this seems to be the due order for instructing Christian Children: who may then afterwards be taken back, with far more profit, to the whole stream of the Old Testament history. Since there are already other works with various titles, the aim of which differed little from this, it is, perhaps, necessary to say in a single word what seems to be the distinguishing feature of these pages. It is, then, the combination of simplicity with reverence. Many Parents have felt a grievous lack of this union in the works here referred to. Indeed no excellence is of more rare attainment than the power of speaking simply, and yet with due reverence. It is so easy to strip these great truths of their mystery, while we intend only to remove their needless difficulty. To this danger all representations of the childhood of our Blessed Lord are especially exposed. Children should feel that He was truly a child; as truly as they are children; but they must feel, at the same time, that He was the very Son of God; and this they will not do, if the veil which God's word has drawn over that childhood is rudely drawn aside. The great difference between the faith of Children and adult Christians is, that the one is more implicit, the other, more ascertained. The faithful child has probably quite as true a notion of the unfathomable mysteries of the Christian revelation as the reasoning man. Only the child cannot define what he believes; he cannot mark out the distinctions between his faith, and error; he has not ascertained the proportions and lineaments of the truth which is within him. This, therefore, may suggest to us, how to instruct Children with simplicity, and yet with reverence. It must not be by speaking of the Holy Child Jesus, as if He were only a very Holy Child; for this will rob Children of their implicit, undefined perception, that He was truly a Child, and yet was far, far more than any Child: but it must be by casting off those distinctions, guards, and refinements which unbelief and false doctrine have made needful for the adult, but which it is one blessedness of their age not to need; and so bringing back the tone of statement to that of the most primitive times, when yet creeds and confessions were not, and were not needed in the Church; when there was a blessed freedom of statement, because there was a perfect simplicity of belief. The Teacher's aim will be, not to remove, by familiar explanations, difficulties which he thinks will rise in the Child's mind, but to remove from his own statements all those parts which are the necessary results of those heresies and false doctrines which, amongst perverse men, have grown out of those difficulties. His aim will be, not to simplify the Gospel statements, and so explain difficulties, but to bring back the common statements of the day to the old standard of Gospel simplicity. Thus, for example, this true rule of Christian teaching will give the statements of Scripture concerning our blessed Lord's Godhead and Manhood, each in their fulness; not supposing that familiar explanation will remove their difficulty, but trusting to the brooding of the Spirit, over the nature God has given to the Child, for the power it needs to receive, as it ought, the truth in each of these mysteries.

For this purpose, it would seem to be the great rule that as to these deep things the very language of God's Word should be used. This, therefore, has, as far as possible, been done in the following pages. And further, perhaps we may say, that the next great security is to be found in the instruction being that actually given by a Christian Mother to her own Children. For no studied attempt to produce this result, no forced effort to place the mind in the attitude of such an instructor, can give as good a promise of success, as that afforded by the secret instincts of the new life in such a heart. To none else can those words of deepest wisdom as literally apply. Little children, "I have fed you with milk, and not with meat."

That security is to be found in these pages. They contain the words of one, who, out of the sacred fountains of a Christian Mother's love, has drawn forth, day by day, their portion of her own little ones. May that God whose "revealed Word" belongs by His "Gracious gift to us and to our Children for ever," so give His blessing to this book, that it may help to bring manyy a yound heart to Him, who suflers the little Children to come unto Him, and forbids them not.

"Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion," also, the Doctrines and Institutions of Christianity; by the author of 'Reasons why I am a Churchman,' half morocco, $30 per hundred.

"To the kindness of the Executive Committee of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-School Union in New York, are we indebted for this excellent little book, for which we return them our best thanks.

The only hesitation which we feel in speaking of it, arises from the consciousness of our inability to speak in terms of sufficient commendation of so admirable and so needful an addition to our educational library.

We congratulate all who think with us, that religious education is paramount to all other, and that a child should not be left to grope his way in the dark to the Truth; that in this volume they are at length supplied with an aid at once short and full—short, but not so short as to be superficial; full, but not so full to be tedious—one, which is in every respect calculated to attract and to edify, presenting in its clearness and truthfulness the happiest combination which we have yet seen, for making of the young disciple a willing and an understanding learner.

That which adds greatly to the value of this little book is, that, besides a careful investigation of each branch of evidence, there runs throughout a vein of piety, which will teach the heart while the head is being stored with rich materials for future meditation, as well as for present instruction."

* * * * * * * *

"Heartily do we wish Book, Author and Student, God speed."—[*The Church, Toronto Paper.*

PERIODICAL.

THE CHILDREN'S MAGAZINE, monthly publication, 24 pages, 18 mo; single, 25 cents per annum and 50 copies for $10; payable in advance.

☞ Address all orders for Books, and all remittances to
DANIEL DANA, Jr., Agent.
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ORGANS.

CHURCH ORGANS for sale. 2 of 8 stop Gothic cases, 11 feet high, 6 feet front, 4 feet deep, general swell with Pedals. One of 6 Stops, Gothic case, 9 feet 6 inches high, 3 feet 6 inches deep, 5 feet front, general swell, imitation oak. One 5 Stops, Gothic case, general swell, 9 feet high, 5 feet 6 inches front, three feet deep. The above Organs are offered at a very low price, for cash. Those wishing to purchase, or contemplate having Organs, can have them built on reasonable terms, and of a superior tone and workmanship.

WM. H. DAVIS, Organ Builder,
Nov 9—tf 67 McDougal st.

H. PILCHER & SON,
ORGAN BUILDERS, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

FEEL grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received, and hope to merit a continuance of the same by a faithful performance of their contracts, and studying to give entire satisfaction. They are now prepared to execute orders for organs of any magnitude and take pleasure in referring purchasers to those recently erected by them in this city and elsewhere.

Manufactory, foot of Centre-st., near Centre-st. Depot.
Newark, March 14, 1851. tf

GRACE CHURCH, BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

FOR SALE, Scrip for Five Hundred Dollars, receivable for Pew or Pews in said Church, will be sold at a discount, and the proceeds appropriated to the charities of the Church. Enquire of S. N. Burrill, corner of Montague Place and Court-st, Brooklyn.

Mar—tf

CHURCH, PARLOR, AND CHURCH BARREL ORGANS.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Church Organs of superior quality, and upon liberal terms. He was the first to introduce into this country those admirable and useful instruments, Church Barrel Organs, which, for country churches, where organists cannot be procured, are invaluable. For six successive years at the great fair of the American Institute, in this city; he has been awarded the first premiums, viz.: Gold and Silver Medals, for the best organs exhibited.

GEORGE JARDINE,
548 Pearl Street, near the City Hospital, Broadway, established 16 years.

N. B.—Powerful and sweet-toned Church Organs, from $300 upwards.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

ON Monday, the 5th of May next, the Rev. Wm. W Olssen, A. M., will open a Boarding School for Boys in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester county, N. Y. The place is of easy access from New York city, being a distance of one hour and a half by the Harlem railroad.

For circulars containing particulars as to terms, &c., application may be made to the Principal at Scarsdale, or at the Churchman office, No. 12 John st., or D. Appleton & Co., 200 Broadway. April 19–tf

CHURCH BELLS.

AN experience of thirty years, has given the subscriber an opportunity of ascertaining the various combinations of metals, and the degree of heat requisite for securing the greatest solidity, strength, and most melodious tones, and has enabled him to secure for his Bells, the highest awards of the New York State Agricultural Society and American Institute, for several years past. The Trinity Chimes of New York, were completed at his Foundry, as were also cast, Chimes for New Orleans, Kingston, C. W., and several others, and the Fire Alarm Bells of New York, the largest ever cast in this country; Church, Factory, and Steamboat Bells, constantly on hand, and Peals of Bells cast to order. These Bells are hung with improved Iron Yokes, and Springs are attached to act on the clapper, which very much prolongs the sound; and they may also be turned in the Yoke, which brings the blow of the clapper in a new place, and lessens the danger of their breaking. Hangings complete (including Yoke, Frame and Wheel,) furnished if desired.

THEODOLITES, and all kinds of Levelling and Surveying Instruments on hand, and made to order.

ANDREW MENEELY.
West Troy, Jan 1, 1851.

CLERICAL SPENCERS. These cool and comfortable articles have lately been introduced "by the Subscriber," for the use of the Rev. the Clergy, (in place of the cassock) during midsummer. They are made up light and cool, and are worn without a vest.

NELSON JARVIS, Clerical Tailor.
March 30, 1850–tf No. 120 Bleeker st. cor Wooster st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, UTICA.

REV. P. A. PROAL, D.D., RECTOR; MISS MARY PROAL, PRINCIPAL.

THE AUTUMNAL TERM of this Institution, for the Education of young Ladies, will commence on Monday, the first day of September.

Application may be made to the Principal, or to Rev. Dr. Proal, Trinity Church Rectory, Utica.

The course of instruction is designed to be of the most thorough character, and is strictly connected with religion and the Church.

The number of pupils is limited consistently with the family feature, which it is intended to preserve. tf

ST. MATTHEW'S HALL,
PORT COLDEN, WARREN COUNTY, N. J.

THE FIFTEENTH SESSION of this English and Classical Institution, will commence on the first of May. It is strictly a Church school for boys, conducted on the family principle, the pupils being permitted to associate and mingle with the Rector, his family and teachers, as his own children; and particular attention is given to their physical and *moral*, as well as to their intellectual improvement. It is located in the retired village of Port Colden, among the mountains of New Jersey, and the situation is pleasant and healthy, enjoying the salubrity of pure mountain air. The number of pupils is limited to *thirty*, who receive constant supervision both in and out of the school room.

Parents and guardians who desire retirement, a healthy situation, and faithful superintendence, in placing their sons and wards at school, will find this Institution to meet their views.

The terms for Tuition, Board, washing and mending, are $85 per session of *five* months; but pupils are received at any period, and charged from the time of entering. Books and Stationery, French, German, Music, Drawing and Painting, at extra charges.

For further information or entrance, early application should be made to the
tf REV. P. L. JAQUES, Rector.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 11 Wall Street.

THE FUNDS of this Company, on the 1st August, 1851, amount to over
$1,300,000,
and the annual income is now about $550,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

This Company commenced business in May, 1845, and the success attending its operations is unprecedented.

The plan is Mutual, all policies for the whole term of life, participating in the profits, after the payment of the second premium.

Dividends of profits are declared on the 1st of January annually, and all dividends over the sum of $200,000, (which must always remain with the Company as a contingent fund, in addition to the Reserve Fund) are paid to the insured in their regular order.

Parties insuring for the whole term of life, are allowed to give their notes bearing interest at 6 per cent. for one half the annual premium, when the amount is $50 or over.

· Persons who desire, may pay quarterly or semi-annually.

No risk is taken exceeding the amount of $10,000.

All who have paid their full premiums in cash, may receive the scrip of the Company, upon which they can obtain two-thirds at any time, the balance to be paid when the dividend of the year for which the scrip was issued is redeemed.

The affairs of this Company, prior to every dividend, are subjected to a rigid mathematical examination; and the greatest care is taken to secure the safe investment of its effects.

Prospectus and annual statements furnished upon application at the office. The Medical Examiner attends at the office daily from 1½ to 2½ o'clock.

Dr. James Stewart, M.D., Medical Examiner; Residence No. 3 Abingdon square.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President,
JOEL W. CONDIT, Vice President.
JOS. L. LORD, Agent.
B. C. MILLER, Secretary.
L. C. GROVER, Counsel. Aug 16.tf

CLERICAL TAILOR.

NELSON JARVIS, Merchant Tailor, New York, has removed his business from 130 Broadway to 120 Bleecker, corner of Wooster street.

Which has now become the centre of New York, and is convenient to the most fashionable streets and places at the west end of the town. Ae respectfully invites the attention of the Rever'd the Clergy and Laity of this city, and "throughout the United States," to the following particulars relative to his business, assuring them that every effort will be made on his part, to render his Establishment worthy of that confidence and support which it has so long possessed. And in order to make his business better understood, he has divided it into two distinct parts, (namely,) "Clerical" and "Citizens" Department.

The Clerical Department embraces the following articles, 'to wit'—

Clerical Frock Coats,
" *Waist* " *or Vests,*
" *Gowns,*
" *Surplices,*
" *Cassocks,*
" *Spencers 'for Midsummer,'*
" *Scarfs,*
" *Bands.*

The Citizens' Department embraces every article requisite for a gentleman's wardrobe.

He would here call attention to a new and beautiful silk which he has introduced for "clerical gowns." It is exceedingly rich, does not rattle when worn, and will last many years longer than the article heretofore worn in that robe.

Mr. Jarvis desires also to remark for the benefit of persons abroad "both of the Clergy and Laity," who may withhold their orders on account of the impracticability of sending correct measures, that the exact height, without boots, 5nd the size of breast and waist, (taken under the coat, and over the vest,) together with a full description of the form, namely, whether the figure is erect or stooping, and if stooping, whether much, or partially, is a sufficient measure and direction to cut all robes, or fashionable citizens' garments of every description.

April 16, 1850—tf

HOBART HALL ACADEMY.

HOLLAND PATENT, ONEIDA CO., 12 miles North of Utica, via. Stage daily (Sundays excepted) from York House, Whitesboro' street.

FALL TERM

Commences Monday, Sept. 1st, 1851. Under the care of competent teachers, thorough and vigorous instruction will be imparted, which, combined with the quiet seclusion and universal healthiness of the place, must render this a desirable preparatory school for youth, and the Trustees of the Institution feel no hesitation in recommending it to the notice of parents and guardians.

A limited number of students will be taken into the family of the Rector of the Parish, who has had long experience in the management of literary institutions.

Terms, $150 per annum, without incidentals, payable half yearly in advance. By order of Board of Trustees.

REV. J. W. BRADIN, President.
W. W. DEANGELIS, Sec'y.

REFERENCES:
Rt. Rev. Wm. H. DeLancey, Geneva.
Rev. P. A. Proal, D. D., Utica.
Rev. George Leeds, "
J. Watson Williams, Esq., Utica.
Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., New York.
Aug. 23. 3m

CHURCH ORGANS.

FOR SALE at H. A. LEAMAN'S Organ manufactory, 214 Bleeker street, cor. Cottage Place.

One 8 stoy organ with swall shifting movement, and octave of pedals in handsome gothic case, 16 feet high, 8 feet wide.

One 6 stop organ, swell and octave of pedals, in gothic case 9 feet high, 5 feet 6 inches wide.

Organs from two to 12 stops always in a state of for wardness.

Finger and Barrel Organs built to order to play in the most accurate manner, Chants, Psalms, Chorusses, and Anthems.

N. B.—The subscriber having had thirty years experience in his profession pledges himself to supply organs equal if not superior to any other establishment and at fair prices.

April 20, 1850—tf

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

THE objects of this society are the care and relief of its sick members; the burial of its deceased, and the aid of their widows and orphans.

It has also a "Contingent Fund," to consist of any voluntary contributions from members or others, and to be appropriated to the relief of the sick stranger, and destitute of our own household of faith, and to other benevolent purposes.

Every clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church residing in New York, and approving the objects of the society, may become a Counselor thereof, upon signifying his wish to the President. Any clergyman wishing to participate in all the benefits of the society, is (if not over 55 years of age) entitled thereto upon making known his desire to the President, and upon the payment of the prescribed fee and dues.

Every Layman baptized or confirmed in the Protestan Episcopal Church, is eligible for membership in the society, upon application, if a resident of New York, and not under 18 nor over 55 years of age.

Officers for 1851:

President:
JOHN T. ADAMS, 87 Wall street.
Corresponding Secretary:
CHRISTOPHER S. BOURNE, 52 Wall street.
Treasurer;
THOMAS P. CUMMINGS, 74 Beaver street.

Pamphlets containing the Constitution, By-Laws, &c., of the society, may be obtained of any of its officers or members. Parties out of the city, wishing Pamphlets, &c., are requested to address the Corresponding secretary. tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN INSURANCE CO. Office No. 6 Merchants Exchange, Wall street, New York, and No. 43 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

This company has been in business a quarter of a century, and is one of the oldest in the United States. Having a full capital unimpaired and securely invested, they are enabled to afford the most satisfactory protection against loss or damage by fire on all descriptions of property, which they continue to ensure at the usual rates.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER. The attention of the public is invited to the new and elegant editions of the Prayer Book lately issued from our own press. These conditions combine great accuracy, with beauty of typography and binding, never before equalled. What has long been a desideratum, we have at length accomplished in these editions—large and readable type compressed into a small portable volume. Many of the edition are put up in a new style of flexible binding, introduced by us, which needs only to be seen to obtain the preference over all others, while others again are furnished in the massive and gorgeous style of past ages, combining great durability with extreme beauty.

We have also lately issued a folio edition, suited for the reading desk, which will be found the most elegant for that purpose, yet issued in this country. It can be had in every variety of binding.

STANFORD & SWORDS,
Church Publishing House,
1y 139 Broadway,

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EDITED BY THE
REV. WILLIAM WALTON, A. M
Is published every Saturday, for the Proprietor, at No. 12 John Street, New York (up stairs).

It is is now as it ever has been, since its establishment in 1831, devoted to the interests in every department of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to this end sets forth, elucidates, and, when necessary, those principles and that policy, which have ever characterized the Diocese of New York, and by the Divine blessing on which that Diocese has been enabled to promote "THE UNITED INTERESTS OF THE GOSPEL AND THE CHURCH."

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—TERMS.—

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